INSURANCE.
The Cotton Association has not lagged behind.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913. REGD. NO. B 1068.

VOL. XVII NO. 215--- BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 11 1929 ONE ANNA

INSURANCE
But Cotton Merchants can do a lot to help Indian Insurance Companies.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

"JATIN'S LIFE MUST BE SAVED AT ALL COSTS"

Mahatmaji Appealed To Intervene

MacSwiney Tragedy Re-Enacted in Lahore

—:o:—

60 DAYS WITHOUT FOOD

Hunger-Strikers Vomit Blood In Cells

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Jatin Das who completes today the 60th day of hunger-strike and in the course of which he was forcibly fed only once and on all other days had refused all diet, even water, now lies motionless, more dead than alive. His brain gone anaemic, with power of speech and sight lost, symptoms now perceptible in him are so subtle that they could be detected only by the trained view of a medical men.

As Das refuses to submit to any treatment and as none from outside is allowed to interview him, it is very difficult to say anything precisely about his real state of health excepting he is slowly heading towards death. This morning he had no fever but was restless the whole day and was seen tossing about in his bed. His breathing difficulty still continues.—Free Press

JATIN'S CONDITION HOPELESS.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10

Sjt. Subash Bose has received the following telegram from Sjt. Kirandas, brother of Jatin Das: "Dada had high fever. Pulse extremely weak. Condition hopeless. Still refusing treatment."—Free Press.

HUNGER-STRIKERS VOMIT BLOOD.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

The condition of Shiv Varma is still grave. It is stated his lungs have been affected He had high fever last night and is refusing to take medicine.

The condition of Kishorilal and Ajoy Gosh is causing anxiety, both of whom have been vomitting blood. They are still in cells.—Free Press.

JATIN'S BROTHER'S REQUEST TO JAIL AUTHORITIES.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

Kironchandra Das, brother of Jatin Das is reported to be in communication with the District Magistrate and the Superintendent of the Borstal Institution regarding the delivery of his brother's body.—Free Press.

"BANDOBUST" AGAINST DEMONSTRATION.

—:o:—

LAHORE, Sept. 10.

The "Tribune" understands that the authorities are making arrangements to avoid the possibility of demonstration at Lahore in the event of Das's death in Jail.—Free Press.

WHAT JAIL COMMITTEE RECOMMENDED

—:o:—

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Enquiries made of the Punjab Government show that the Jail Enquiry Committee did not recommend the unconditional release of J. N. Das but only release, which could only be bail. The only other way releasing him is acquitting discharging him.—A. P.

'Jatin's Life Must be Saved'

—:o:—

APPEAL TO MAHATMAJI TO USE HIS INFLUENCE

AMRITSAR, Sept. 10.

The General Secretary, Humanistic Society, Amritsar, has wired to Mahatma Gandhi the following appeal to save the life of Jatin Das —by using his influence with Lahore Congress leaders—who may be able to persuade him to give up hunger strike:—

"The life of a patriot like Jatindranath Das should be saved at all costs," states the appeal. "When Major Chopra and other eminent Doctors opine that if Das started taking medicine and nourishment even now there was still a chance to save his life with proper medical attendance, it seems rather cruel on our part to permit a useful life being lost in this way.

HIS PENANCE HAS BORNE FRUIT.

"On account of his untold sufferings Das has already completed penance which has borne fruit in as much as the Jail Committee has recognised the need of special treatment to political prisoners. When many other political under-trial prisoners have been released on bail, it is but meet that the Defence Committee or the Lahore Congress should secure the release of Das and thus save his life. We are ready to meet all expenses in case his life is saved."

USE YOUR INFLUENCE TO SAVE HIS LIFE.

None should permit him to die like this when many of us keep watching the fun from outside. Appealing to your feelings for human life I request you to wire to the Congress leaders at Lahore to save Das's life, irrespective of the points at issue. I trust you will exercise your healthy influence in saving a valuable life."—Free Press.

Rugby.—The death has taken place at the age of 65 of Sir James Wycliffe Headlam—Morley, who until hiss retirement last year, was Historical Adviser to the Foreign Office. During the War he served as Assistant Director of Political Intelligence Department and was constantly in demand during the Paris Peace Conference.—B. O. W.

LAHORE CONGRESS

—:o:—

Govt's Proposal of New Site

DANES PARK INSTEAD OF MINTO PARK

LAHORE, Sept. 7.

The question of site for the holding of the next session of the Congress has almost been settled. The Government sent yesterday a plan of the Danes Park to the Secretary of the Reception Committee and have thus practically refused to give the Minto Park. The Deputy Commissioner of Lahore has asked the General Secretary of the Reception Committee to specify the trees which have to be cut. Dr. Gopichand, Sardar Mangalsingh and other members of the Site Sub-Committee along with an engineer are going to visit the Danes Park to-day. The lay-out plan is being prepared.—Free Press.

DR. HARDIKER LEAVES FOR LAHORE.

HUBLI, Sept. 10.

Dr. Hardiker left for Lahore. It is learnt that Sardar Mangal Singh, General Officer Commanding the Lahore Congress Volunteers, wanted to have the services of Dr. Hardiker to help the Reception Committee in organising volunteers.

Dr. Hardiker is due at Lahore on the 21st instant, and is expected to spend one month in the North.—Free Press.

HINDUSTANI SEVA DAL BOARD MEETING.

—:o:—

HUBLI, Sept. 10.

The meeting of the All-India Volunteer Board of the Hindustani Seva Dal has been called at Lucknow at the time of the All-India Congress meeting on the 27th instant. Dr. Hardiker has already issued a statement to the Press to that effect.—Free Press.

A REACTIONARY MAULANA

—:o:—

SAYS SARDA BILL IS CONTRARY TO ISLAMIC RIGHTS

Mauana Mufti Mohammed Kifayatullah, President Jamiatululami Hind, Delhi wires:—

The Sarda Bill is contrary to Islamic rights and injunctions. All Muslim bodies are in duty bound to strongly protest against religious interference and try their best to get Muslims excluded from this Bill. It is again coming before the Assembly on September 19th. Immediate protest meetings and telegrams are essential."

NEW EDITOR OF THE "PIONEER"

—:o:—

MR. WILSON ORDERED TO HAND OVER CHARGE IMMEDIATELY

ALLAHABAD, Sept 10.

Mr. F. W. Wilson no longer continues to be the Editor of the "Pioneer." To-day's issue of the paper gives the name of Mr. J. H. Thornley, hitherto Assistant Editor as Acting Editor. There is no reference to it anywhere else but it is reliably understood Mr. Wilson was ordered to hand over charge immediately.—Free Press.

NEW JUDGE FOR CALCUTTA HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

Mr. Justice Sarat Kumar Ghose has been appointed a permanent Judge of the Calcutta High Court vice Mr. Justice Panton deceased. —A. P.

SOVIET NOTE TO CHINA

—:o:—

Warning to Nanking & Mukden Govt.

ATTACK ON RUSSIAN TERRITORY BY "WHITE GUARD GANGS"

LONDON, Sept. 10.

Moscow.—The Foreign Commissariat has handed a statement to the German Ambassador with a request that he should transmit it to Mukden and Nanking Governments.

The statement says: "There have been 19 new cases of attack on Soviet territory by Chinese military units and White Guard gangs" for which it lays full responsibility on Nanking and Mukden Governments. It declares that Soviet troops have been compelled in self-defence to take firm retaliatory action to protect the frontier and peaceful population.

The statement draws serious attention of the Nanking and Mukden Governments to "painful consequences which may take place in case of new and provoeative attacks by the Chinese troops and Russian White Guards."—Reuter.

WHITLEY COMMISSION

—:o:—

APPOINTMENT OF ASSISTANT COMMISSIONRES

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

It is understood that the Government of India in the Department of Industries and Labour have addressed the local Governments with the object of securing the names of suitable non-officials for co-option to the Labour Commission, when the Commission tours in each Province. These persons will be designated Assistant Commissioners, and will assist the Commission in raising points for discussion, evoking evidence and examining witnesses. The employers and employees of each province will be equally represented among the Assistant Commissioners to be appointed for the Province.

The Government of India have also asked that in case none of the persons recommended for appointment as Assistant Commissioners for a province is a lady, the local Government should suggest the names of suitable ladies to be appointed as local Assessors to the Commission in areas where women and children are employed in considerable numbers. These Lady Local Assessors will have the same status within their respective areas as Provincial Assistant Commissioners, and will be required to go about within the area with the members of the Commission, and to help them to acquaint themselves with the women's point of view.—A. P.

Jute Strike Ends

CALCUTTA, Sept. 10.

The Albion, Lothian and the Orient Mills of Andrew Yule group in Budge-Budge resumed work to-day with full compliment of labourers. The Budge-Budge Mill. by far the biggest mill in the area under the same management, has also resumed work though the full compliment of labourers has not fully joined.

Chevior and Caledonian Mills are expected to resume work to-morrow.

The situation has not changed in the oil concerns.—A. P.

INDIAN LASKARS AS MESSENGERS?

Bombay C. I. D. Official in the Witness Box

INTERCEPTION OF ACCUSED'S LETTERS

MEERUT, Sept. 10.

The examination of Mr. A. K. Chaudhri, of the Bombay Police, was continued at to-day's hearing of the alleged conspiracy case. The witness identified a number of letters as having been intercepted by him in the course of transmission. He also deposed to Bradley having been watched while posting a letter in the General Post Office which contained figures.

Mr. Chaudhri declared that the press sevice from the League against Imperialism addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and others was intercepted and withheld. One letter alleged to have been intercepted was a communication from "A Rahman" addressed to Miss Mrinalini Chattopadhyaya, Principal of the New High School for Girls Bombay, from which, it was alleged, was recovered a cover entitled "For Suhasini." The latter said Mr. Langford James, was directed to hand over a small bundles of papers to Adhikari.

In another letter, witness deposed, was found a document entitled "The role of the Proletariat in the National Revolution." Mr. Langford James explained that "A Rahman" was the cryptic name for M. N. Roy.

Mr. Chaudhri stated that he had reported a number of meetngs in which a number of the accused had taken part. He was also present on the Tenth Anniversary of the Russian Revolution in Bombay, as also in the Jinnah Hall, where Mr. J. Kyan of the Pan-Pacific Trade Union Secretariat, who was introduced by Mirajkar, spoke on "My experiences about Soviet Russia."

LASCARS AS MESSENGERS.

Cross-examined by Mr. Chakrabarty, the witness said that his department had received intimation that European and Indian Communists were using the Indian crew of ships as messengers. Intercepted letters were photographed to ensure genuineness of interception and the originality of the letter.

Explaining the procedure of interception witness stated that the post offices sent suspicious letters through employees of the Police Department to the office of the Special Branch. Witness refused to disclose the precise duties of the staff of this branch and he claimed privilege and the protection of the Court.

INTERCEPTION OF PANDIT JAWAHARLAL'S LETTERS.

Cross-examined by Mr. B. D. Joshi, Defence Advocate, Mr. Chaudhri admitted that he had orders to intercept letters addressed to Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

Mr. F. H. Ansari, Bar-at-Law, Defence Counsel, has submitted a memorial to the Viceroy on behalf of the accused in the Meerut case, praying that His Excellency may order the printing of all depositions, as was being done in the case of exhibits, and that the order for printing be given to the Press which offers the lowest rates and could give satisfaction.—A. P.

MUZZAFFAR AHMED'S BAIL APPLICATION

—:o:—

MEERUT, Sept. 10.

A large crowd again assembled in the court of the Sessions Judge to day when the Judge heard the arguments of the bail application of Muzaffar Ahmed, an accused in the Meerut "Conspiracy" Case. The Judge at first ordered the assembled crowd to be cleared off the Court verandah but subsequently admitted to the Court the expectant visitors comprising most of students on condition they would not create any noise or disorder.

Arguing himself, Muzaffar Ahmed submitted the opinon of the Doctors examining him differed, some being of the opinion he had active tuberculosis. The chart, his weight and his temperature would also support the latter theory. Moreover, the fact that he was permanently released from the Almora Jail on the ground of illness while he was serving a sentence in connection with the Cawnpore Conspiracy csae also favoured the theory of active tuberculosis. He said the trying magistrate was wrong to dismiss his bail application.

Opposing the bail, Mr. Langford James submitted the rise in temperature was due to pyhorreah as opined by a majority of the Doctors. He thought Dr. Bhupal Singh was trapped in the wrong belief that he was steadily losing weight.

The Judge asked Muzaffar Ahmed whether he would be willing to be released on bail conditions of surviellance being imposed upon him. Muzaffar Ahmed wanted time to reply to this question.

The Court reserved orders. —Free Press.

E. African Deputation at Simla

—:o:—

SIR F. HUSSEIN INTERVIEWED

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

With reference to the East African Indian Deputation's interview with Sir Fazli Aussein today it is understood that Sir Fazli has promised to give them the Government's reply after the Standing Emigration Committee, which meets on Saturday, has reviewed the situation.—A. P.

KHANZADI MURDER TRIAL

HUSBAND'S PETITION NOT TO WITHDRAW CASE

The sensational Khanzadi murder case, which Government are withdrawing against Mr. Wahidbux Bhutto M.L.A., and other accused, was again adjourned this morning to 14th instant, at the request of the Public Prosecutor who telegraphed the Sessions Court stating he had not yet been furnished by Government with the grounds of withdrawal.

It is stated the murdered woman's husband has presented an application praying the case should not be withdrawn.—A. P.

ANTI-HUNGERSTRIKE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

Popular Parties Attitude Towards the Measure

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

Lobby discussions are centred round the "Anti-Hunger Strike" Bill. Popular parties, it is stated, will oppose the Bill "in toto", and seek to throw out the Bill. The Government on the other hand will press for the passage of the Bill.

Sir James Crerar, Leader of the House has offered to the opposition leaders that he will cooperate with them in improving the Bill, but the offer has not been accepted by any of the Party leaders. At the same time there is a section of opinion in the Assembly which holds that the Government are entitled to support in regard to the main principle of the Bill, namely, that when the accused voluntarily disable themselves from attendance and participation in a trial, provision must be made to meet that contingency, and the trial should be allowed to take place in the absence of those accused.

POPULAR POINT OF VIEW.

The opposition point of view is that the question is not as to whether the Government have made out a case for the bill on its merits within the limited compass of issues arising from the Bill, but whether the Government can assure the House that they have acted with tact and humanity and done all that lay in their power to avoid the situation which has forced on the Government this measure. Emphasis is laid on the fact that the prisoners in the Lahore conspiracy case had been actually persuaded to give up their hunger-strike by the Jail Committee and that the resumption of hunger-strike is due entirely to the failure of the Punjab Government to carry out the terms of settlement which the Jail Committee offered to the prisoners and which the latter accepted.

OFFICIAL VIEW.

The official point of view is that the Government of India have given clear indications of their desire introduce reforms in the treatment of political prisoners by a circular issued by them to Local Governments and by action taken by the Local Governments to investigate into the question with a view to introduce reforms. Whatever the merits or demerits of the conduct of the prisoners in the Lahore Conspiracy case or of the Punjab Government in dealing with them, it has now been proved that the machinery of law can be brought to a standstill by the determined action on the part of the accused if the Government were not empowered to meet with obstructive tactics which rendered the trial of offences against a person, property and the State under the ordinary provisions of Law, the Government must either resort to extra judicial action in order to prevent crimes as well as to punish the offenders or must stand condemned or ineptitude in the discharge of their elementary duties. Notwithstanding the fact that the Government have encountered considerable difficulties in collecting and mobilising evidence in regard to conspiracies against the State, involving

(Continued on page 7)

AMUSEMENTS.

THE CAPITOL
TO-DAY AT 6-30 & 10 P.M.

LOUISE LORRAINE and GEORGE K. ARTHUR in "CIRCUS ROOKIES"

EXCELSIOR THEATRE
6-30 and 10 p.m.
THE LION
and
THE MOUSE
Featuring:
LIONEL BARRYMORE
As The Financial Lion
and
MAY MCAVOY,
As the Bewitching Mouse
A VITAPHONE TALKING PICTURE.

EMPIRE THEATRE
AT 6 & 10 P.M
THE IMANOFF QUARTETTE
Wonderful Viennese Dancers
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
CINEMA
THE
SEVENTH HEAVEN
THE FOX GOLD MEDAL PHOTOPLAY.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE.
6-30, 8-15 and 10 p.m.
A Spectacular Drama
WHILE LONDON SLEEPS
Starring
RIN——TIN——TIN
The Marvellous Dog.

THE GLOBE
SANDHURST ROAD
NEXT SATURDAY
A surprise to Bombay Cinemagoers!
Serial and Drama Combined!
"THE WOMAN IN THE WEB"
Vitagraph's Serial in 15 Eps. and
RIN—TIN—TIN in
"Tracked by the Police"

IMPERIAL CINEMA
Lamington Road. Presents
TO-NIGHT and During THIS WEEK
KOHINOOR UNITED ARTISTS
Grand Social Production
"FLAMING YOUTH"
Written by Mr. DAVE
Directed by Mr. NANDLAL
Featuring
Mr. Thomas, Miss Hira, Miss Pana, Miss Marry and other well-known stars of the Company.
Please Note—This picture solves most important problems regarding Widow Marriages and you must not miss it.
DAILY 4 SHOWS
At 5, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Extra Shows on Saturday, Sunday and Bank Holidays at 3 P.M.

AMERICAN COTTON MARKETS

—:o:—

N. Y. Futures 26 to 21 Points Higher

BULLISH BURCEW REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 10.

On Monday the New York Cotton futures market early declined 18 points on reports of favourable weather over the cotton belt. The Bureau report issued to-day showing condition 55-4 per cent normal and crop 14,825,000 bales at the rate of 151-7 lbs. yield per acre. The amount ginned to 31st August amounted to 1,570,000 bales against 956,000 bales at this time last year. This report was construed bullish and prices advanced 67 points from the lowest with January 19.74 soon after the issuance of the Bureau report. However 24 points were lost in the subsequent trading on favourable crop reports from Texas. The market closed at a net rise of 26 to 21 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 20 points to 19.35c.

The New Orleans Cotton market was also firm on bullish Government report and closed at a rise of 29 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 30 points to 19.04c.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened at a decline of 8 points and ruled quiet but steady. After the Bureau report prices were quoted 9 points above previous closing but experienced small relapse before the close which was 6 points higher for the near months and 15 points for distant deliveries. Middling American Spot cotton prices were reduced by 4 points to 10.47 and sales amounted to 6,000 bales.

Egyptian Cotton futures closed steady at a rise of 17 to 16 points and Sakellaridis Spot Cotton prices advanced 10 points to 17.60d. Empire Cotton futures were quiet but steadier and closed at a rise of 3 to 10 points with October 10.05 and January 10.13.

As we interpret the Bureau report, deterioration was possibly greater than normal during the month. It is a bullish document but it goes without saying that beneficial rains over the Western belt is keeping back any aggressive buying. As long as weather continues favourable, it appears that prices will work lower as the crop seems to have held its own and a continuation of the present good weather throughout the month will improve the prospect. Once the middle of the present is safely past, the chances will be favourable for moderate increase in the total crop. Thus there is nothing in the situation to stimulate speculation activity and no great forward buying by spinners is probable under present condition of the trade. Thus we are led to believe that the weight of the crop movement will not be effectively opposed until the price itself is low enough to become a sound bullish factor. We prefer selling cotton on bulidge".

PRIVATE CABLES

New York October highest 19.49, lowest 18.73, January highest 19.74, (12.27 p.m.), lowest 19.07 (11.42 a.m.)

Messrs. Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Bureau rather less than expected but speculative enthusiasm lacking.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their Liverpool friends:—

Messrs. Grunning and Co.

"Our opinion is that heavy receipts should arrest the advance. General and well divided rains have fallen in Texas and Oklahoma".

vbgkq vbgkq vbgkqj bgkq gq bgkqjz

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from their New York friends dated 9th instant (1.55 p.m.):—

"Regard Bureau decidedly bullish, market will have to take liquidation and hedging but advise buying on recessions."

Messrs. Thomas Smith and Co. have received the following cable from their Liverpool friends:—

7 p.m:—

Estimate much less than expected; outside speculation entirely lacking and inside expecting some improvement from recent rains, however we do not recommend 'short' side."

Messrs. Drennan and Co have received the following telegrams from their New York and Liverpool friends dated 9th September 1929.

Messrs. A. Norden and Co. New York

"Effect of bullish Bureau lessened by beneficial rains in drought area. Prefer buying on dips".

Messrs. J. H. Springman and Co, Liverpool.

"Think Bureau well discounted."

"Crop reports rather more favourable."

Messrs. Reiss Brothers, Liverpool.

"Production 14,825,000 bales, bullish."

Messrs. Khimji Poonja and Co. have received the following cable:—

Messrs. Hornby Hemelryk and Co.

"Light to moderate rains have fallen in Mississippi Oklahoma cool night."

Reuter: "Market early declined on favourable weather, rallied later on Bureau report construed bullish but again declined on drought breaking in Texas."

SUGAR AND WHEAT.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Messrs Newall and Clayton have received the following cable from their Liverpool Head Office:—

Sugar September 2.19 cents.
Sugar December 2.25 cents.
Wheat September 1.34 dollars.
Wheat December 1.41 3/4 dollars.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York. Sept. 9.

October	19.18+.25
December	19.52+.26
January	19.50+.25
March	19.66+.21
May	19.80+.25
Middling Spot	19.85+.20

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York. Sept. 9.

October	19.21+.29
December	19.41+.29
Middling Spot	19.04+.30

NEW YORK.

New York. Sept. 9.

New York 10-50 a.m.: (As known in Liverpool at closing time).

October	18.87
January	19.20
March	19.37

New York: Noon Call:

October	18.75
January	19.09
March	19.27

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York. Sept. 9

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	52,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	1,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	9,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	Opening	Closing.
September		10.18+.06
October	10.05	10.18+.06
November		10.15+.07
December		10.23.+07
January	10.08	10.23+.08
February		10.25+.08
March	10.14	10.29+.08
April		10.28+.08
May	10.16	10.32+.09
June		10.31+.09
July	10.09	10.31+.15
August		10.24+.14
September		10.18+.13
Middling Spot		10.47—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON SALES.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

	Bales
Sales at Liverpool	6,000
Sales on Speculation	100
Sales of East Indian Cotton	500

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Scinde Fully Good	6.35—.05
Scinde Fine	6.60—.05
Scinde Superfine	6.85—.05
Bengal Good	6.10—.05
Bengal Fully Good	6.35—.05
Bengal Fine	6.60—.05
Oomra Good	7.25—.05
Oomra Fully Good	7.55—.05
Oomra Fine	7.85—.05
Broach Fully Good	8.45—.05
Broach Fine	8.70—.05
Broach Superfine	8.95—.05

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 9.

October	16.90+.17
November	16.90+.17
January	16.99+.16
March	17.14+.17
May	17.32+.17
July	17.39+.19
Sakellaridis F.G.F. Spot	17.60+.10

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 9.

Bar Gold Fine, per oz. £4/4/11½

LONDON SILVER

London, Sept. 9.

Silver:—Market is quiet.

Spot	24
Forward	24-1/16

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 9.

Interest Day to Day Loans 4-3/8 per cent.

Interest 7 Days' Market Loans 4-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 3 months 5-1/2 per cent.

Bank Bills, 6 months 6-1/8 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 6 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills, 6 months 6-5/8 per cent.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept. 9.

T.T. Berlin on London	20.35-1/2
T.T. Amsterdam on London	12.09-3/4
T.T. Brussels on London	24.88
T.T. Madrid on London	closed
T.T. Milan on London	92.69
T.T. Berne on London	25.17
T.T. Paris on London	123.89
T.T. London on Prague	163.75

Bombay Cotton

Bombay, Sept 10.

The local market opened at Rs. 348/4 for Broach A.-M. delivery. The general feeling continues bearish and in the absence of buying prices ruled easy. Liverpool opening advices were quiet and rates at 5.30 p. m. closed as under:—

Broach A.-M. 345/12
Oomra D/J 310/4.
Benggal D.-J. 260/12

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Sept.	217.00	—1.20
Dec.	223.30	plus.0.60
March	219.30	plus.1.30

ROOM RATE

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Bengal 263 D/J.
Broach 348 A/M.
Umra 313 D/J.
Southern 325 A/S.
Southern 325 Ready.

READY COTTON SALES.

200 G. G. Kesha Wun 300/302
100 G. G. Kesha Yeotmal 285.
100 G. G. Kesha Akola 281.
100 G. G. Kesha Gondul 233.
100 G. G. Kesha Katol 298.
100 Rathi & Co., Arvi 275.
100 Forbes & Co., Veraval 240.
200 Ralli Bros. Berar 205/206.
100 Tovomankwak Nandura 258.
200 Toyomankwak Sindhamerican 280/289.

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

	Ready	average
Bengal Superfine	245	
Bengal Fine	235	
Bengal F.G.	230	240
Sindh-Punjab Fine	235	
Sindh-Punjab F.G.	230	240
Wardha-Himgt Fine	310	280
Nagpur Savner Fine	310	280
Yeotmal Fine	300	280
Arvi Fine	300	270
Amraoti Fine	285	270
Khamgaon-Akola Fine	285	270
Muthia Fine	235	225
Khandesh Fine	275	240
Multhia Fine	235	220
Muthia F.G.	225	210
Nahded/Purna F.G.G.S.	290	270
Purna F.G.G.S.	290	270
Parbhani/Sailu F.G.G.S.	290	270
Indore/Ujjain Fine	290	
Burwah Sanavad Fine	285	270
Surat		.....
Broach Fine		
Surat Fine		
Broach F.G.		
Westerns M.G.		
Cambodia		390
Miraj/Sangli		
Compta Good		
Jinja		455
Busoga		460

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-pressed Bales	3 Days	This	Since 1st year.
Khandesh		55	398
Central India		546	1,685
Barsi and Nagar		41	591
Hyderabad-Gaorani			
Berar		168	951
Central Provinces		11	139
Total Oomras		821	3,699
Dholera		109	421
N.-W. Provinces			
Rajputana		39	315
Sind-Punjab			55
Broach			
Coompta & Dharwar		299	1,934
Westerns-Northerns		105	822
Cocoanada			
Tinnevelly and Cambodia			
Persian			34
American			109
Egyptian and African			3,501
Comilla, Burma & other sorts.			
Total		1,373	11,930

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

In full-preased Bales	Yesterday	This	Sept. year.
Europe		5,154	11,250
Japan & China		1,650	Nil
Coast Ports			Nil
Up-country by Rail			2,029
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan			31,377
Total		4,801	44,656

LIVERPOOL WHEAT QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. (Thos. Smith & Co.)
Liverpool, Sept. 9.

Oct. close at s. 9/8 3/8d. up 3/8d.
Dec. close at s. 10/0 3/4d. up 3/8d.
Mar. close at 10/5 1/2d. up 1/8d.

WHEAT CHICAGO MARKET.

Sept. per bushel doll. 1.32-3/4—0.
Dec. per bushel doll. 1.41-3/4—1/4.
Mar. per bushel doll. 1.47-1/8—3/8.

THE SEEDS TRADERS ASSOCIATION.

Bombay, Sept 10.

Castorseeds Delivery May Opening Rs. 51/11; Lowest Rs. 51/5; Closing Rs. 51/6.

Groundnut Seeds Delivery February Opening Rs. 57/11; Lowest Rs. 57/5; Closing Rs. 57/10/6.

LINSEED & WHEAT.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Linseed	Sept.	13	3 3
Linseed	May	12	11 3
Wheat	Sept	7	12 6
Wheat	May	7	12 6
Wheat	Jan.	7	15 6

Money Market

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept 10.

B. C. Rate T T 1/5 25/32.
B. C. Rate D D 1/5 13/16.

LONDON.—
Banks Selling T T 1/5 13/16 Cash.
Banks Selling D D 1/5 13/16.
Banks Selling T T 1/5 27/32 20th Sept.
Banks Selling T T 1/6 Jan.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8. Cash.
Banks Buying D D 1/5 15/16 Cash.
Banks Buying T T 1/5 7/8 Sept.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/32 Mail
Banks Buying 3 Mos 1/6 1/4 Sept.

NEW YORK.—
B C rate T T 278 1/2
Banks Selling T T 278 1/4
Banks Buying T T 277 1/4

PARIS —
Banks Selling D D 916
Banks Buying D D 931.
Banks Buying 3 Mos 940.

JAPAN.—
Banks Selling T T 129 3/4.
Banks Buying 60 days 127 1/4

HONGKONG.—
Banks Selling D D 133 3/4.

SHANGHAI —
Banks Selling D D 159 1/4.

SINGAPORE —
Banks Selling D D 156 104.

JAVA.—
Banks Selling D D 89 7/8

CROSS RATE.—
New York/London 4.84 11/16 9th inst.
Shanghai/London 2/4 1/8 10th inst
Japan/London 1/11 3/32 9th inst.
London/Paris 123.90 9th inst.
London/Belgium 34.885 9th inst.
London/Switzerland 25.16 3/4 9th inst
London/Italy 92.70 9th inst.

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet.

Gold £4.4.11 1/2 7th inst. £4.4.11 1/2 inst.

Silver London Ready 24 1/16 7th inst. 24 9th ult.

Silver London Forward 24 1/8 7th inst.; 24 1/16 9th inst.

Silver New York Ready 52 1/8 7th inst; 52 9th inst.

London Discounts 3 Mos 5 1/2 per cent. 7th inst. 5 1/2 per cent 9th inst.

London Dismounts 6 Mos 3/16 per cent. 7th inst; 6 1/8 per cent. 9th inst.

Imperial Bank Rate 5 per cent. Bank of England Rate 5 1/2 per cent.

Money:—Inter Bank Call 1 1/2 per cent Nominal. 3 Mos. 3 per cent. 6 Mos. 4 per cent 12 Mos. 4 1/2 per cent.

Tone:—Easy.

Tone of Silver:—Quiet. China sold. Business small.

—:o:—

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept 10.

3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/8.

4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931/36 Rs. 91/4.

4 per cent Loan due 1934-37 Rs. 90/13

4 per cent Loan due 1960-70 Rs. 78.

4-1/2 per cent Bonds due 1934 Rs. 96/4.

4-1/2 per cent Loan due 1955-60 Rs. 90/2

5 per cent War Loan due 1929-47 Rs. 96/4

5 per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 98.

5 per cent Loan 1939-44 Rs. 96-5.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 100/14.

5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945-55 Rs. 102.

6 per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 101/1.

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 103/6

6-1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 107.

4 per cent Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 76/8.

4 per cent Improvement Trust due 197: Rs. 76/8.

6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 105.

6 per cent Municipal due 1929/49 Rs. 100.

Forward Rates:—16th September settlement 3-1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 68/7/0 5 per cent. 1945/55 Rs. 101/15/0.

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady

LONDON DISCOUNT

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept 10.

3 months Discounts 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months Dismounts 6 1/8 p.c.
Bank of England rate 5-1/2 p.c.
Call Money 1 1/4 per cent.
1 month 2 per cent.
Three Months 2-1/2 per cent.
Six months 4 per cent.
Twelve months 4 1/4 per cent.
Tone of Money market:— Easy
Imperial Bank of India Rate 5 per cent.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 9.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt: Oct./Dec. delivery buyers 40/6.

Linseed Oil naked London cwt: Jan./Apl. delivery buyers 40/6.

"CHRONICLE" SCORES AGAIN

—:o:—

Our Forecast Is True

AMERICAN COTTON BUREAU REPORT

	Crop Estimate		Difference.
U. S. Bureau	14,825,000		
(1) Miss Giles	14,833,000	more	8,000
(2) "Bombay Chronicle"	14,858,000	more	33,000
(3) Fossick Bureau	14,788,000	less	37,000
(4) Commercial Appeal	14,756,000	less	69,000
(5) Japan Cotton Co.	14,897,000	more	72,000
(6) Garside Service	14,712,000	less	113,000
(7) Clement Curtis Co.	14,961,000	more	136,000
(8) Southern Cotton	14,653,000	less	172,000
(9) Procter & Gamble	15,000,000	more	175,000
(10) J. W. Jay & Co.	15,116,000	more	291,000
(11) "Daily News Record"	15,350,000	more	425,000

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

Wheat	1,223 Cwts.
Linseed	10,771 Cwts
Rape, Rai & Mustardseed	78 Cwts.
Gingellyseed	120 Cwts.
Poppyseeds	140 Cwts.
Groundnuts	9,989 Cwts.
Castorseeds	889 Cwts.
Rice	853 Cwts.
Myraboljams	202 Cwts.
Cottonseeds	1,523 Cwts.
Mowraseeds	17 Cwts.
Gram	630 Cwts.
Joowar	42 Cwts
Barley	389 Cwts.
Bajree	382 Cwts.
Coal	339 Tons.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES.

F. P. Bales	1929-30	1928-29.
Receipts to date 9-9-29	763000	538000
Receipts Yesterday 9-9-29	52000	45000
Exports to date 9-9-29	393000	454000
Stock at Ports 6-9-29	713000	526000
Stock at Interior Towns 6-9-29	239000	251000
Stock at Liverpool 6-9-29	783000	633000
Visible Supply 6-9-29	1831000	1807000
Quantity in Sight 6-9-29	1098000	731000

LATEST WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT

—:o:—

MEMPHIS, Sept. 9. 8.30 p. m.

Light Rain Arkansas, Oklahoma and West Texas. Entire Belt partly cloudy—Weather cool West Texas and Oklahoma.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 9.

Cottonseed, Bombay, ton:—
Dec/Jan. s'ment sellers £9-0-0.
Castorseed, Bombay ton:—
Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £17-15-0
Rapeseed Toria, ton:—
Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £19-12-6

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 9.

Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Sept./Oct. s'ment sellers £22-10-0
Linseed, Calcutta ton:—
Oct./Nov. s'ment sellers £22-17-6.
Linseed, La Plata c.i.f. ton:—
Sept./Oct. shipment Hull buyers £21-12-6.
Linseed, Bombay, ton:—
Sept/Oct. s'ment sellers £23-2-6.

COFFEE—NEW YORK MARKET

New York. Sept. 9.

Coffee, Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) Spot: 15-15/16.

WHEAT—LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 9.

Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 lb Cargoes: Oct. shipment sellers 47

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. Cargoes: September shipment sellers 46/3.

Wheat, South Australian Parcels: Afloat paid 48.

Wheat Chice White Karachi, Parcels, Sept./Oct. shipment nominal and value 48/6.

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 9.

	£
Copper Braziers	97-1/2
Yellow Metal	73
Spelter Hard Indian brands	22-1/4
Corrugated Sheets 24 gauge	13-1/2
Tin English Ingots	205-1/2

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTH.

Bombay, Sept. 10.

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association 342, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay.)

	Per lb. Rs. As. Ps.
KHADI.	
Textile	0 12 0
Century	0 11 9
Jacob	0 11 6
Moon	0 12 0
LONG CLOTH. (full weight 34/40 in.)	
Century 91-1/2 92-1/2	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	1 0 3
Fazul (Mahal)	1 0 6
Pahlad	0 15 6
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	0 15 9
Maneckji (Patangia)	0 15 3
Daud Sahib	0 15 3
Ganga Ghat	0 14 3
LONG CLOTH. (Light weight) No. 5202/5303.	Per lb.
Rachael Mill	1 0 9
David	1 0 6
Moon	1 0 6
Phoenix	1 0 6
Dinshaw (Gaumukh)	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH X Quality.	
Swan Finlay	1 0 0
Gold Mohor	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH. Satin Calender 34-42 In.	Per lb.
Textile (Hand)	0 15 0
Spring (Merchant)	0 15 0
Century (Bugle)	0 15 3
Apollo (Pyala)	0 15 0
Tata Mil (Darji)	0 15 0
Sakuntla	0 15 3
Manekji (Kunda)	0 13 6
Pehlad (Siwala)	0 14 3
Rachael	0 15 0
Dinshaw Maharaja	0 13 6
Maher	0 15 3
Kachhwa	0 14 3
Moon	0 14 9
LEPAD. Spring	0 15 0
Textile	0 15 0
Century	0 15 0
DHOOTIES. 7 8 9 Yards.	Per lb.
Spring (Balance)	1 1 0
Jacob	1 1 0
Century	1 1 0
Mun Mill	1 1 0
3832 Mayer	1 1 0
DHOOTIES 7 8 9, Yards.	
Spring (balance)	1 0 0
Century	1 0 0
Jacob	1 0 0
Moon Mill	1 0 0
1386 Tata	Per Piece. 2 15 0
GIN COLOURED.	
A 1515 Tulsidas	12 3 0
B 1515 Ratilal	12 12 0
MARKIN JAPAN.	
4488	12 6 0
8383	9 6 0
3810	10 8 0
Yards 120	20 4 0
9893	7 8 0
8015	9 6 0
8015	9 5 0
6300	10 8 0
44000	9 0 0
BLACK CHECK. 5800 Sholapur	9 0 0
SALITA. Century	0 15 3
Spring Merchant	0 15 3
Dukdi yards 12-13-14—	
Kanta	1 2 6
Phoenix	1 3 0
Framji	1 1 9

AMRUTANJAN
PAIN BALM (Regd.)
CAME, SAW and CURED ALL BODILY ACHES and PAINS
Amrutanjan Depots, BOMBAY and MADRAS

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CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Fill up your WANTS here on payment of

Rupee ONE

For First twenty Words AND **ONE ANNA**

For each additional word.

Terms :—CASH with order

INSTRUCTIONS.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words "Apply Box No. —Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Answers to Advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number——Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," Office, Bombay.

Reclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—CANVASSERS: Influence with Dyers and Laundries Motor Car Companies, Presses, etc. required. Apply: DESAI, 11/13, Elphinstone Circle, Fort Bombay.

R1867

WANTED.—A 1st class experienced and qualified ENGINEER, who can take charge of Anglo-American Oil Press, Cage Press and Oil Expeller. Preference will be given who are experienced in Oil Mills. Apply with copies of testimonials stating minimum salary acceptable to the undersigned.

HEM RAJ
Managing Proprietor for The New Premier Oil Mills.

A 32804

WANTED—a Marathi-knowing, whole-time and permanent SUPERINTENDENT for a Hostel in Bombay. Must have studied at least up-to Matric. Pay up to Rs. 40/- per month according to qualifications. Boarding and lodging free. Preference will be given to an Intermediate Hindu gentleman. Apply with copies of testimonials to the undersigned on or before the 18th of this month.

M. K. SHIRODKAR,
Hony. Secretary,
Gomantak Maratha Samaj.
316, Girgaon Back Road, Bombay 4
1875

WANTED.

Applications are invited for the post of permanent DISTRICT INSPECTORS under the BRITANIA TEA CO. LTD., to organise agencies for sale of "BRITANIA TEA" (loose or packed by the company) starting salary Rs. 130-25-200., plus bonus. Candidates if selected, will have to qualify themselves by purchasing shares of the Company worth Rs. 130/- and the full amount is to be paid after selection. Applications with copies of testimonials should be forwarded to the Calcutta Office of the Company: BRITANIA TEA CO., LTD., 25 B. Swallow Lane, Calcutta.

PROFESSIONS

ENJOY POONA RACES.—By first getting rid of that annoying itching of the groins. In the excitement that follows you mete out drastic measures to the offending parts only to be met by more severe retaliation in your limping to the tote. Banish sleepless nights and fit yourself for the following day's business. Simple measures if you use Dr. C. K. Chan's. (M.D. Hom. F. C. P. S., Col.) ointment which does not smart any broken and tender parts. Prices Rs. 3, 8, 0. 6/- 11/- CLINIQUE DE CHINE. 14 Street, Foras Road, Bombay 8.

N R1833

HOTELS.

CALCUTTA HOTEL LIMITED.

Airzapore Square North, Calcutta.

Premier and Largest Indian Hotel.

Best arrangements. Home comforts. Family suits available.

Daily charges—Rs. 10, 6, 4-8 and 3. Telegrams:—"CALHOTEL"

MATRIMONIAL

WANTED HINDUS OF BOTH SEXES desiring suitable matches in ordinary, inter-sect, inter-caste and inter-provincial marriages and widow remarriages. Apply BOMBAY MARRIAGE BUREAU, POST-BOX 874 BOMBAY, with anna stamp for prospectus.

M 32779

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR Rapid and thorough training in Shorthand. Typewriting, Book-keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal (Saraswati Building) opp. Thakkar Bros. near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalbadevi Road, Bombay, Principal B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B., Concession given to the Poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for LADY STUDENTS, Special Shorthand Speed Class for advanced students.

M W. S.

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

DON'T BUY NEW TYRES, old tyres will give you 50,000 Miles without Single Puncture by Using "Patent All Metal Tyre Protectors." MFG. SYNDICATE, Near Wooden Bridge, Lamington Road, Bombay.

JA 1837

WANTED.

WANTED—Necessary SCHOLARSHIP or LOAN to an extremely poor student in seventh. Please write to USMAN SIDDIK KHATRI, Mundra (Cutch.)

L R1874

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column. Cash per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

GENTLEMEN of the Special Jury, summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend at the High Court this (Wednesday) morning the 11th September, 1929. at 11 o'clock (S.T.)

REGINALD SPENCE.
Sheriff of Bombay.

Sheriff's Office,
High Court,
Bombay, 11th September, 1929.

32327

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per S. S. "GANGES MARU" are hereby informed of the steamer's arrival on the 10th September from Japan, Hongkong, Singapore and Colombo and are requested to send their Bills of Lading to this Office for countersignature without delay. No survey will be held on cargo damaged or in doubtful condition unless a written application is received by the undersigned within seven days after the date of discharge. No survey will be held on cargo in single gunny. Messrs. Grieson and Richards, the Marine Surveyors, will be attending Docks every morning to survey damages. Cargo removed from the Landing Shed or warehoused is not entitled to survey. The Bills for claims are to be sent to this Office within one month from the date of steamer's arrival otherwise they will not be entertained.

MANAGER,
Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

TENDERS

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR THE SUPPLY OF CONSUMABLE STORES.

THE AGENT, G. I. P. Railway, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, invites Tenders for the supply of the following stores during the 12 months, commencing 1st January, 1930:—

SCHEDULE B.
To be opened on 16th October, 1929.

Part I.—Hardware, Aluminium, Brass, Copper, Enamelled Iron, Lead and Tinware, Cook-room requisites, Crockery, Cutlery and Platedware, Glassware, etc.

Part II.—Cloth, Clothing, Trimmings for rolling stock, etc.

SCHEDULE C.
To be opened on 16th October 1929.
Brushware and Tools.

SCHEDULE D.
To be opened on 23rd October 1929.

Engineers' plant and workshop machinery, Latrine and Sanitary pans, Wheels for hand barrows and Wheels and Axles for trollies, Electrodes and other accessories for electric welding plant, Weighing machines, Fencing, Glass, etc., Roofing material, Painters' stores and Varnishes.

SCHEDULE E.
To be opened on 23rd October 1929.

Part I.—Lamps and lamp fittings and mantles for gas and high power lamps.

Part II.—India rubber, canvas and leather goods.

SCHEDULE F.
To be opened on 23rd October 1929.

Miscellaneous stores.

SCHEDULE G.
To be opened on 2nd October 1929.
Metals.

SCHEDULE H.
To be opened on 9th October 1929.

Electrical material.

2. The prescribed form of tender for each Schedule, with conditions on which tenders will be received, can be obtained from the Railway's Controller of Stores at Parel, Bombay, on payment of Rs. 2 per tender form, which amount will not be returned. Tenders must be submitted on the prescribed form and the envelopes enclosing them must be sealed and endorsed "Tender for the supply of Consumable Stores Schedule B, C, D, E, F, G, or H, as the case may be. Tenders not complying with these conditions will not be considered.

3. Tenders will be received at the Agent's Office up to 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the dates specified against each Schedule.

4. The results of the major items will be notified in the "Indian Trade Journal."

D. S. BURN,
Agent, G. I. P. Railway.
Bombay, 31st Augut, 1929.

32782.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

TENDERS for the construction of latrines and urinals including drainage and water fittings at Apollo Bunder, will be received up to 1 p.m. (Bombay Time), on THURSDAY, the 19th day of September, 1929.

Tenders should be addressed to the Municipal Commissioner and should be delivered at the Office of the Chief Accountant, Municipal Office, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

All tenders must be enclosed in a sealed envelope which must be endorsed with the description of the tender.

Forms of contract, specification, etc., will be issued to any one deputed to receive them on payment of Rs. 5 by the Undersigned, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

B. K. RODDAN,
Executive Engineer,
Bombay Municipality.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 9th September, 1929.

32822

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY

NOTICE.

WEEK-END RETURN TICKETS.

FRIDAY, the 13th September, 1929, being a Bank Holiday week-end return tickets will be issued from THURSDAY, the 12th September, 1929 and will be available for completion of the return journey upto 12 noon on Tuesday the 17th September, 1929.

EXCEPTION.

Passengers may complete their return journey by 6 Up arriving Bombay at 15 hours and 35 Dn. arriving Poona, at 12-4 hours.

A. PEEL GOLDNEY,
Ag. Chief Traffic Manager.
Victoria Terminus,
Bombay, 10th Sept., 1929.

32328

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF AUGUSTINE VINCENT PEREIRA Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Augustine Vincent Pereira, deceased who died at Bombay, on or about the 12th day of October, 1928 and Probate of whose will having effect through out the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 6th day of September, 1929, to Jane Francis Pereira, the widow of the said deceased and Louis D. Tellis the executors named in the said Will are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. Ferreira and Vallabhdas, attorneys of the said executors, within one month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said executors will hand over the assets to the persons entitled thereto having regard only to the claims of which they shall have notice.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1929.

FERREIRA AND VALLABHDAS,
Attorneys for the Executors.
72, Medows Street, Fort,
Bombay.

32821

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions, beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of MADAN SHRIKRISHNA HATE, of Bombay, Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, Watch repairer, widower. ..... Deceased.

PARVATIBAI, wife of Shankerrao Vishnu Pitale and daughter of the deceased abovenamed of Bombay Daivadnya Brahmin Hindu Inhabitant, having no occupation, residing at Thakurdwar, outside the Fort on behalf of and for the use and benefit of Sanatkumar Madan Hate, a minor, under the age of 18 years the son of the deceased abovenamed and limited to the period of his minority ..... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of letters of administration.

Witness Sir NORMAN WRIGHT KEMP, Knight. Ag. Chief Justice at Bombay, aforesaid, this Third day of September in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-nine and in the Twentieth year of our Reign.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

R. B. PATEL,
Prothonotary and Senior Master.

E. FAHEY.

The 3rd day of September, 1929.

Messrs. DIKSHIT MANEKLAL AND CO.,
Petitioner's Attorneys.

32325

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our client has been declared highest bidder and purchaser at Auction Sale, held on Wednesday, the 4th day of September, 1929, by Messrs. Bennett and Co. Auctioneers under instructions from H. H. Wadia, Esq., the Court Receiver appointed in pursuance of the order made by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay in the matter of Guardian and Wards Act VIII of 1890 and in the matter of Bai Noorbanoo and Sherbanoo minor daughters of Nazarally Jasraj deceased and bearing date the 26th day of June, 1929, of the property described in the Schedule hereunder written. Any person having any claim or interest in or to the said property by way of sale, Mortgage, trust, lien, possession, gift, inheritance, lease or otherwise howsoever is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 9, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase by our client will be completed without any regard to such claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of Fazandari land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate, lying and being at Tandel Street, without the Fort and in the Registration sub-district of Bombay and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under B Ward No. 3243 (1), Street Nos. 23-25 and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under New Survey No. 3129, Cadastral Survey No. 1623 of Mandvi Division and containing by admeasurement ninety-seven (97) square yards or thereabouts and bounded, on or towards the East by a sweeper's passage, on or towards the West by the Khadak Street, on or towards the North by the said Tandel Street Cross Lane and on or towards the South by a public passage.

Dated this 10th day of September, 1929.

DAMANIA & COY.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

32326

NOTICE.

Re: ESTATE OF VISHRAM DHARSI ..... Deceased.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of the abovenamed Vishram Dharsi deceased, who died at Bombay, on or about the 27th day of October, 1928 and the probate of whose Will having effect throughout the province of Bombay was granted on 12th July, 1929, to Thakar Manji Velji, Thakar Jadavji Kanji, Thaker Kheraj Khatao and Bhai Dayal Shamji, all of Bombay Hindu Inhabitants the executors named in the Will of the abovenamed deceased are hereby required to send in their claims to the said Executors at the Office of Messrs. Mulla and Mulla, their Attorneys at their address given below within one calendar month from the date hereof at the expiration of which time the said Executors will utilise and pay the assets according to the provisions of the said Will having regard only to the claims of which they shall then have notice.

Dated this 9th day of September, 1929.

MULLA & MULLA,
Executors' Attorneys.

Address:—
Jehangir Wadia Building,
49, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

32816

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. J. S. MODY & Co.

AUCTION SALE OF 4 BALES COLOURED FENTS.

Under instructions from Messrs. Little and Co., Attorneys for Messrs. A. H. Creet & Co., and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Mackenzie & Co., Messrs. J. S. MODY & CO., Auctioneers, will sell by Public Auction on THIS DAY WEDNESDAY the 11th day of September, 1929, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their Rooms next to the Post Office in Apollo Street, Fort: 4 Bales Coloured Fents.

Auction Terms:—A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

J. S. MODY & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT VADNEEGADY, SAMUEL STREET.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 497 of 1925 (Soonderdas Anandji vs. Dr. Maneckbai Murlidhar and others) and pursuant to the Court's Order dated 8th August, 1929, Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will, (THIS DAY) WEDNESDAY, the 11th instant, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

All that piece of Quit and ground rent land with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house and out-houses standing thereon, situate at Vadneegady, Samuel Street, admeasuring about 97 square yards, bearing formerly Collector's Old No. 577, 577, Rent Roll No. 2083, last Rent Roll No. 6238, Old Survey No. 922, New Survey No. 2254, Cadastral Survey No. 399 of Mandvi Division, and assessed by the Municipality formerly under No. 11 and now B Ward No. 1604, Street Nos. 322-326 and bounded on the East by Samuel Street, on the West by De Souza Street, on the North formerly by the house of Thucker Chapsey Lowjee and now by the property of Purshotum Goculdas and on the South formerly by the shed of Thucker Gunjoo Nowlanee and now by the property of Karsondas Natha Jadhavji.

The property realises a monthly rent of about Rs. 265.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. N. Peerozshaw and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF "UNIVERSAL FINE ARTS WORKS" LITHO PRESS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1999 of 1928 (Vrajlal vs. Ambalal), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on TUESDAY, the 24th instant at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction in one or separate lots at Nowroji Street, Thakordwar, Girgaum:—

All the goods of the above press such as cutting machine by Payne & Sons, leg machine and small hand press machine by J. Ratcliff & Sons, electric motor, rollers, wheel, Litho stones, etc., tables, cup-boards, chairs, wooden pieces, iron bars, etc., etc.

The above will be on view 3 days before the sale.

"LOVERS OF ART."

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE OIL PAINTINGS OF EMINENT ARTISTS.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 1246 of 1927 (Hormusji vs. Abrahim Perry), Messrs. BENNETT & CO., will on THURSDAY, the 26th instant at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

8 Art Oil Paintings of renowned painters.

The above is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929, at 3 P.M. at the premises the materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building St. No. 1059; Case No. 110; Sewree Cross Road, near Post Office.

Building St. No. 947; 529-535; 35; Case No 272; 31; 318; Chinch Bunder Road, Chunam Kiln Street; Husseinkhan Khalifa Street.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE.

GANDHI & CO.

SALE THIS DAY AT 4-30 P.M. (S.T.)

AUCTION SALE OF AN IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY SITUATE AT PARBHADEVI ROAD, MAHIM AGAR, WITHOUT THE FORT OF BOMBAY.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers, will under instructions from Messrs. Amerchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for Sheth Bhawanji Keshavji, the Mortgagee and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Aminabai Binte Valli Mia and Mahomed Big Currim Beg (the present Trustees of the Indenture of Trust dated the 16th day of October 1901 and made between Vali Mahomed Jaladin and the said Bai Aminabai of the one part and Fakir Mahomed Babunbhai Mahomed Beg Karrim Beg, the said Aminabai and one Ahmedkhan Balekhan of the other part) in pursuance of the Power of sale reserved to the said Mortgagee under the indenture of Mortgage dated the 19th day of June 1925 and made between the said Mortgagors of the one part and the said mortgagee of the other part sell by Public Auction the undermentioned Immoveable property on WEDNESDAY, the 11th September, 1929, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:

All that piece of Foras land together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situate at Parbhadevi Road, Mahim Agar, without the Fort of Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay containing by admeasurement four hundred and forty-four (444) square yards or thereabouts, bearing Collector's Old Nos. 370, 394, Collector's New Nos. A-a/12408, and New Survey No. 1-A a/2956 and Cadastral Survey No. 1110, Lower Parel Division and assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under G Ward No. 3023 (4) and Street No. 188 (C), Mahim Agar.

For further particulars and conditions of sale please apply to Messrs. Amarchand and Mangaldas, Attorneys for the Mortgagee at their Office at Tamarind Lane, Fort or to the undersigned.

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Silk Suit	30 0	12 8
English Linen Suit	30 0	12 8
Palm Beach Suit	25 0	12 8
Navy Blue Blazer	24 0	10 0
Fawn Blazer	24 0	10 0
Poplin Suit	20 0	8 0
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P. & O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES, (CALLING AT MALTA EVERY ALTERNATE WEEK).

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1929			
14 Sept.	Narkunda x ..	ALL	16,572
21 „	Rajputana ..		16,518
28 „	Morea* ..		10,948
5 Oct.	Viceroy of India	VESSELS	19,648
12 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
19 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
26 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
2 Nov	Razmak ..	WILL	10,602
9 „	Maloja x ..		20,837
16 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
23 „	Macedonia* ..		11,120
30 „	Morea ..		10,054
7 Dec.	Naldera x ..	NOW SAIL	16,088
14 „	Viceroy of India ..		19,649
21 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
28 „	Kaisar-i-Hind	DIRECT	11,518
1930			
4 Jan.	Narkunda x ..		16,572
11 „	Razmak ..		10,602
18 „	Rajputana* ..	FROM	16,468
25 „	Ranchi ..		16,650
1 Feb.	Mooltan x ..		20,934
8 „	Morea ..		10,054
15 „	Mantua* ..		10,946
22 „	Viceroy of India ..	BOMBAY	19,009
1 Mar.	Maloja x ..		20,837
8 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
15 „	Razmak@ ..	WITHOUT	10,602
22 „	Ranpura ..		16,601
29 „	Naldera x ..		16,088
5 Apr.	Ranchi ..		16,650
12 „	Rawalpindi*		16,614
17 „	Morea(Extra)	TRAN-	10,948
19 „	Razmak ..	SHIPMENT	10,602
25 „	Malwa* ..		11,000
26 „	Narkunda* ..		16,572
		AT	
3 May.	Viceroy of India ..		19,648
10 „	Rajputana* ..	ADEN	16,568
17 „	Kaisar-i-Hind		11,518
24 „	Mooltan x ..		20,847
31 „	Macedonia ..		11,120

All sailings are subject to alteration without notice.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

@ To Marseilles only.

*Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

x Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

FIRST and SECOND Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail steamer during the period, commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S. S. "MACEDONIA" on the 31st May 1930 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 20th September 1930. The fares will be as follows:—

	1st Saloon.	2nd Saloon.
To London and back by Sea ..	£105	£75
To London and back via Marseilles including P. & O. Special Train across France in both directions ..	£120	£90
To Marseilles and back ..	£100	£72

The accommodation allotted will be the best available at time of application.

SINGLE BERTH CABINS.

There will be no extra charge for Single Berth Cabins between 1st June and 18th January.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS, BOMBAY TO PORT SAID AND PLYMOUTH.

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT PORT SUDAN, MALTA, and/or TANGIER

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1929		
29th Nov. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
20th Dec. ..	Domala ..	8,422
1930		
3rd Apr. ..	Dumana ..	8,427
24th „ ..	Domala ..	8,442

These two vessels are only one class ships. Fares as follows:—

	Single.	Return.
Bombay to Plymouth. A	£64	£112
B	£60	£105
C	£56	£98

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O.S.K.Line

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI.

Steamers.	Arrival.	Departure
Ganges Maru ..	8th Sept.	18th Sept.
Shinnoh Maru ..	24th „	6th Oct.
Sumatra Maru ..	9th Oct.	23rd „
Chifuku Maru ..	25th Oct.	8th Nov.
Shunko Maru ..	8th Nov.	22nd „

For Particulars apply to:—
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA,
Phone Nos. 22150 and 25473.
Telegrams "SHOSEN".
Box No. 355.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

1929			
13th Sept.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th „	Kidarpore ..	Straits, China and Japan
27th „	Macedonia*	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
11th Oct.	Naldera ..	Australia.
25th „	Rawalpindi.	Colombo, Straits China and Japan
8th Nov.	Narkunda ..	Australia.
22nd „	Rajputana ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
6th Dec.	Mooltan ..	Australia.
20th „	Mantua ..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan.
1930		
3rd Jan.	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.
17th „	Macedonia. .	Colombo Straits China & Japan.
31st „	Naldera ..	Colombo and Australia.
14th Feb.	Rawalpindi..	Colombo, Straits China & Japan
28th „	Narkunda ..	Colombo and Australia.
28th ar.	Mooltan ..	Colombo and Australia.
25th April	Maloja ..	Colombo and Australia.

* Cargo only.

HOLIDAY EXCURSION TICKETS TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

Holiday Excursion Return Tickets can be issued in the First Saloon only at the following fares from Bombay.

To Fremantle	£74
Adelaide	£76
Melbourne	£78
Sydney	£80
Brisbane	£82
Auckland or Wellington (N. Z.)	£100 via Sydney

Periods of availability 16 Weeks. Sailings approximately every month.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO MADRAS, CALCUTTA AND RANGOON.

1929		
11th Sept	Bankura ..	Busrah via Mangrole, Verawal Karachi&Persian Gulf Ports.
11th „	Karagola ..	East & South Africa.
13th Sept.	Vasna ..	Busrah viaKarachi
14th „	Chakla ..	Karachi viaP'Bunder. Dwarka & C' Mandvi
16th „	Vita ..	Karachi via P'Oka & C. Mandvi

REDUCED FARES.

First Class return tickets to Mombasa available for three months are now issued by the East Africa Line of steamers. Return fare Rs. 500 only. Apply for particulars to the undersigned.

There will be sailings to Karachi on Monday, Wednesdays, Thursday Fridays and Saturday, every week. The departure of the Karachi Gulf mail on Thursday or Friday is dependent upon the arrival of the inward English mail.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by Thurs.-Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. & O. Mail Steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
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FOR SINGAPORE, CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.*	Arrive.	Leave.
Tamba Maru ..	5845	31 Aug.	12 Sept.
Atsuta Maru ..	8000	....	@ 18Sept
@Tokushima Maru.	5976	16 Sept.	28 Sept.
Kashima Maru ..	10000	....	@2 Oct.
Sado Maru ..	5898	30 Sept.	14 Oct.
Hakone Maru ..	10500	....	@16 „
*Tottori Maru ..	5973	16 Oct.	28 Oct.
Suwa Maru ..	10700	....	@30Oct.

* Do not carry passengers.
@ From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseille
Hakusan Maru ..	10400	19 Sept.	6 Oct.
Kitano Maru ..	8000	3 Oct.	20 „
Haruna Maru ..	10500	17 Oct.	3 Nov.

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Taiyo Maru ..	22000	16 Oct.	24 Oct.

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Authorised and Subscribed Capital	40,00,000
Capital called up	35,50,000
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Bombay.	Meerut.
Cawnpore.	Moradabad.
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Dehra Dun.	Nagpur
Delhi.	Naini Tal
Fyzabad.	Patna.
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Hapur.	Raipur.
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(ESTABLISHED 1880.)

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Dairen	Nagasaki	Samarang
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Hamburg	New York	Sydney
Hankow	Nagoya	Tientsin
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CAPITAL PAID-UP	1,00,00,000
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From 25th December to 25th June interest is allowed at 2-1/2 per cent. on daily balance of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000. From 25th June to 25th December, interest is allowed at 3 per cent. on daily balance. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.
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THE MANAGER,
100, Mount Road,
MADRAS, S. India.

Bombay City & Suburbs

—:o:—

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, September 13.

Khordad Sal: Parsi Holiday, (Banks Closed).

INCORPORATED ACCOUNTANTS ASSOCIATION, BOMBAY.

A dinner of the above Association will be held on Thursday, 12th instant, at Messrs. Mongini Ltd., Churchgate Street, when all the members are kindly requested to attend.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.

Special Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

POSTAL NOTICES.

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, China and Japan per s.s. "Tamba Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 2-0 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

Mails for Colombo and Australia per s.s. "Maloja" will be closed at the General Post Office, at 6-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 12th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The Homeward P. & O. Mail steamer "Malwa" with the mails from Bombay of the 31st ultimo arrived at Port Said at 10-30 a.m. on the 9th instant and left there at 2-30 p.m. the same day.

POONA FLOWER SHOW 1929.

The show will be held at the Empress Gardens, Poona, to-morrow (Thursday), (5 p.m.), and on the 13th (7 to 9 a.m.). Admission tickets can be obtained from the Empress Garden Office, Poona. The entrance of the visitors will be greatly facilitated, if as many as possible obtain their tickets before hand.

MEETING IN CONNECTION WITH MILL STRIKE.

Under the auspices of the "Bombay Tenants' Welfare Institute," there will be a special meeting in the Corporation Hall, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.), in connection with the "Mill strike settlement, and how to end it without marring the prospects of the helpless strikers." The details of the favourable terms, now proposed for benefiting the mill workers, will be explained at the meeting, by Mr. Narayan Rao Kulkerni, when Mr. Bilia will preside.

KHAR CITIZENS VOLUNTEER CORPS.

A meeting of the volunteers of the Khar Citizens Volunteer Corps will be held at 9 p.m. to-day (Wednesday), in the Laxmi Society's Pavilion to adopt the draft rules and make rearrangements for patrolling the streets of Khar at night.

DR. MACKENZIE'S LECTURE.

Under the joint auspices of the Humanistic Club (Bombay Branch) and the Bombay Council of Social Workers, the Rev. Dr. John Mackenzie, Principal, Wilson College, will deliver a public lecture on "Old Treatise on Peace" in the Wilson College Hall Chowpatti, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), Dr. G. V. Deshmukh will preside.

FOUND.

Some good drawings left in a G. I. P. Harbour line train are found. The owner may see Mr. M. S. Laxminarain, 5, Satar Buildings, Cadell Cross Road, Mahim, or C/o Messrs. Burmah-Shell, St. Helen's Court, Ballard Estate, Fort, Bombay.

DR. NAG'S LECTURE.

Dr. Kalidas Nag, Secretary, Greater India Society, Calcutta, will deliver Lecture III of his course of University Extension Lectures on "Art and Archaeology of Greater India" in the Lecture Hall of the University School of Economics and Sociology, University South Block, Upper Floor, oppisite Mahendra Mansions, to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. The subject of the Lecture is "Art and Archaeology of the Hindu Colonies of Indonesia (Bali, Madura, Borneo, Lombok, etc.)". The Lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public.

ANDHERI VILLAGE CONGRESS COMMITTEE.

An annual general meeting of the Andheri Village Congress Committee was held on Sunday, the 8th instant when the following were elected for the year 1929-30:—Mr. Chunilal D. Barfiwala, (President), Messrs. M. K. Parekh Manilal V. Shah and Dayabhai Bhut, Hon. Secretaries. Members of the Managing Committee Messrs. V. M. Karulkar, S. N. Paranjpe, Dr. R. M. Bhoir, Harilal Contractor, Ranchhoddas T. Shroff Posha Govind Patil, J. D. Merchant, Maneklal O. Dave, and D. G. Tipnis and Messrs. Chunilal D. Barfiwala and Ranchhoddas T. Shroff, representatives to the Bombay Suburban District Congress Committee.

TO-DAY'S GANPATI CELEBRATIONS.

At Girgaum Back Road, by Y. M. H. A., Swami Sambudhhanand's lecture on Religion, 7 p.m.

At Love Grove Pumping Station, by Y. M. C. A. (Welfare Work). Mela concert; Mr. Dhadpule's address on Social living, 6-30 p.m.

At Matunga, by Hindu Sabha. Kumar Vinaya Mandir Mela, 8 p.m.; Lecture by Swami Vishwanand of Ramkrishna Mission on "Importance of Congregational Prayer". Congregational prayer and Mahaprasad, 9 p.m.

At Matunga, by G. S. Brahman Samaj: S. B. V. Mandir Mela 9 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, by N. A. S. G. U. Mandal: Mela 9-30 p.m.

At Kalkadevi (Keshav Bag), by K. G. U. Mandal, Mr. K. F. Navriman's lecture on "Present Situation" 6-30 p.m.

The Bharatakarsha Mela 9 p.m., Singing by Balgandharva Master Vasant 10 p.m.

At Santa Cruz (by Saraswat Colony). Lecture on "The Curse of Untouchability" by Mr. G. B. Trivedi, 8-30 p.m.

At Girgaum Back Road, by Lokmanya Rashtriya Kanyashala. Magic lantern lecture 4 p.m., Mrs. Naidu's address 5-30 p.m.

At Bandra (Naik's Bungalow, Ghodbander Road): Spreshastri's pravachan 8-30 p.m.; K. V. Mandir Mela 9-30 p.m.

YOUNG THEISTS' UNION.

Under the auspices of the Young Theists' Union, there will be a public debate to-day (Wednesday), at 6-30 p.m. (S. T.), in the Prarthana Samaj Hall, when Prof. R. Pratapgiri of the Wilson College will move that "Monotheistic Communities are More Efficient than the Polytheistri Ones." Mr. K. Satyanarayan will oppose and Mr. G. B. Trivedi, Mr. Mahadevia, Prof. Phadnis, Mr. Shimoga and others will take part. Dr. G. Y. Chitnis will preside.

REMITTANCES TO THE "HOME" TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling).

Remittances during the week ending 7th Sept. 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India. 445,000
Total 445,000

Total Remittances from 1st April 1929 to 7th Sept. 1929:—

Sterling purchased in India. 2,750,000

Transfer from Paper Currency Reserve in England to Home Treasury. 7,500,000
Total 10,250,000

LAMPMAN FATALLY BURNT

On Monday night an ajarm was raised at the Musjid Railway Station that a fire broke out in the stores room and a lamp-man named Ramchandra Ganpat was burnt. The fire was extinguished by the station staff, and Ramchandra was removed to the G. I. P. Railway infirmary where he succumbed to his injuries shortly after his admission.

At the Coroner's inquest evidence was led to show that at about 8 p. m. on Monday, the deceased went to the Stores Room and was attempting to seal a spirit-tin after taking out some spirit when the spirit got aflame and he sustained burns. The jury returned a verdict of death due to burns and remarked: "The man appeared to have stolen some spirit from a tin and while he was reseating the tin hastily, the spirit caught fire and he sustained extensive burns."

For your Health's sake have one WOLFE'S SCHNAPPS a day.

THE proved remedy for Gout, Gravel, Rheumatism and all Kidney and Bladder disorders. Insist upon the original and genuine WOLFE'S Schnapps and refuse worthless imitations.

WOLFE'S AROMATIC SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS

"A Blessing to Humanity"

Sole Agents:—HERBERT, SON & CO., LTD., BOMBAY.

'ELEPHANT" CIGARETTES IN COURT

—:o:—

ALLEGED BREACH OF TRADE MARK

A large number of cigarette packets were piled on the table in the Court of Mr. Justice Blackwell during the hearing of a trade-mark case.

The plaintiffs are Thomas Bear and Sons, the well-known cigarette manufacturers and importers who are claiming an injunction against Deccon Tobacco Co. of Sukkur (Sind) in respect of alleged imitation of the design and get up of their "Honeydew" cigarettes.

The plaintiffs stated that their cigarettes are packed in yellow packets with a particular kind of design and the picture of an elephant, and their goods commanded a wide market in India. The defendants, it was alleged, manufactured inferior quality of cigarettes and packed them in packets similar to those of the plaintiffs in get-up and design, the only difference being that they had the picture of a "Butterfly" and called their goods "butterfly cigarettes." The plaintiffs submitted this imitation was calculated to deceive the public into believing the defendant's inferior goods to be the plaintiff's well-known cigarettes.

Under these circumstances they prayed for an injunction against this breach of their trade mark, and damages for the loss sustained by them.

HIGH COURT SESSIONS

—:o:—

A HEAVY CALENDAR WITH 120 ACCUSED.

With a heavy calendar of 40 cases involving 120 accused, the criminal sessions of the High Court commenced on Tuesday presided over by Mr. Justice Rangnekar. Among these are several cases of rioting which, in view of their prolonged hearing, are likely to be tried by a separate court simultaneously.

The sensational case of the attempted murder of Vithaldas Gigabhai, a sharebroker in which four persons are under trial including his wife and brother-in-law, is also before this sessions. Besides, there are 8 cases of murder two of cheating and others of kidnapping, rape, theft and other miscellaneous crimes.

CONVICTED OF DEFAMATION

APPEAL ADMITTED BY BOMBAY HIGH COURT

On the appellate side of the Bombay High Court their lordships the Hon. Mr. Justice Patkar and the Hon'ble. Mr. Justice Wild heard further arguments in support of the appeal made by Mr. Ardeshir R. Subedar against the order of the learned Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, whereby he has convicted the appellant on three charges of defamation and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs 200/ in each charge.

Their lordships were pleased to admit the appeal.

Mr. M. J. Avashia Bar-at-Law appeared on behalf of the accused appellant.

CASHIER SENTENCED

—:o:—

18 MONTHS HARD LABOUR & FINE OF RS 1,000

A sentence of 18 months' hard labour and a fine of Rs. 1,000 was imposed by the Presidency Magistrate, Third Court, on Tuesday, in convicting Eknath Narayen Dandekar, a cashier in the Dunlap Tyre and Rubber Co. on a charge of criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 20,500.

Mr. Thanawalla, appearing for the prosecution, stated that the accused had been in the service of the Company for a long time, and was lately made a cashier, in which capacity he misappropriated Rs. 20,500. The accused used to receive V. P. moneys received on account of goods despatched to customers and enter the receipts into the V. P. Register as also the cash-book. Between 7th March and 7th July this year, the accused failed to enter several sums of money into the register, and misappropriated it for his own use. On July 9th, he remained absent. The suspicions of his superiors being roused, a search of his drawer was made and certain intimation slips were found which showed that the accused had received V. P. moneys but had not entered the receipts into the books.

The accused pleaded guilty. Mr. Y. G. Pandit, Advocate, appearing for the accused, pleaded for mercy in view of the fact that the accused had put in long service.

His Worship remarked that the offence was a serious one and sentenced the accused as above.

NEW ADVOCATE OF BOMBAY HIGH COURT.

—:o:—

Mr. Kazi Naziroodin, Barrister, son of Mr. Kazi Kabiruddin, Barrister-at-Law, was enrolled as an advocate of the Bombay High Court, before Sir Norman Kemp Acting Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Murphy.

FREE FIGHT IN PAKMODIA STREET

—:o:—

TWO PERSONS REMOVED TO HOSPITAL

A stabbing affray took place on Tuesday night at Kamathipura 14th Lane in which a Muhammadan named Dostmohamed Noormohamed was severely stabbed by several persons which necessitated his removal to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

It appears that the injured person Dostmohmed was seated near a shop on Tuesday night when some persons approached him and asked him for money for liquor. Dostmohmed refused to give the money when they assaulted him and stabbed him The police constable who was on duty arrived on the spot and removed him to J. J. Hospital for treatment. Nobody has been arrested in connection with this affray. The police investigations are in progress.

STABBING AFFRAY IN KAMATHIPURA

—:o:—

A MUSLIM INJURED

Great excitement was caused in Pakmodia street on Tuesday night at about 10 p.m. when two persons named Churagdin and Chandal were assaulted with sticks. They were seriously injured and were soon removed to J. J. Hospital for treatment.

It appears that at about 10 p.m. on Tuesday night about 12 persons quarrel over money wit hthe injured persons. At first there was a slight altercation between them for money and soon afterwards they came to blows. Only one person has been arrested in connection with this affray, others are still at large. Police inquiries are in progress.

Latest Cotton Quotations

NEW YORK DECLINES 41 POINTS

EXTENSIVE SELLING PRESSURE.

JANUARY.

NEW YORK.

New York, Sept. 10.

Previous Closing Rate	19.50
To-day's Opening Rate	19.37
Difference	—.13
To-day's Closing Rate	19.09
Difference	—.41

In response to weak tone in Liverpool the New York Cotton Exchange resumed trading at a decline of 13 points. Favourable weather reports stimulated heavy long liquidation Southern hedge selling. The market closed with a decline of 41 points.

LIVERPOOL

Liverpool, Sept. 10.

Previous Closing Rate	10.23
To-day's Opening Rate	10.19
Difference	—.04
To-day's Closing Rate	10.14
Difference	—.9

The Liverpool Cotton opened at a decline of 4 points and prices declined further influenced favourable weather inducing heavy long liquidation. The market closed at a decline of 9 points.

WEATHER OVER COTTON BELT.

Between midnight and daybreak light rain Oklahoma and West Texas. Weather cool

EXPECTATIONS.

The Liverpool market is due to open 12 to 13 points lower and Broach A./M. is expected to open at Rs. 341.

LONDON SILVER MARKET

London, Sept. 10.

Silver Ready	24 0 0
Lower	Unchanged.
Silver Forward	24 1 0
Lower	Unchanged.

Tone of Market:—Quiet.

BOMBAY PRICES:

Bombay, Sept. 10.

1st Settlement	54 11 0
2nd Settlement	54 9 0

INDIAN INCOME TAX (PROVIDENT FUNDS RELIEF) BILL

—:o:—

For Whose Benefit?

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—The Finance Member of the Government of India has introduced in the Assembly the Indian Income-Tax (Provident Funds Relief) Bill and Mr. Winterbotham as representing the European Chambers of Commerce has welcomed it and said that the Finance Member has more than redeemed his promise. There is no wonder in this, because one-sixth of the yearly salary of an employe who is a member of a Provident Fund will be exempt from income-tax if the Bill becomes law. The Finance Member said that the concession was proposed to be given in order to encourage thrift. The persons who will pricipally and largely benefit by this are Europeans employed in this country whose salaries vary from Rs. 500 to Rs. 7,500 or even more per month. Are this the class who need encouragement so that they may practice thrift? Have any statistics been collected to show how many Indians and how many Europeans will benefit by the proposed legislation and in what proportions? Many of our Indian concerns are too poor to establish Provident Funds for their employes. It is principally large corporations and important European firms who have Provident Funds and we also know that they employ a large number of Europeans on high salaries. I could have understood the object of the Bill if the benefit of it had been limited to employes drawing salaries under Rs. 300 or 400 a month. In the name of thrift what is really intended is to exempt highly paid Europeans from paying income-tax. In England, no such exemption is made, though, when a part of an employe's salary is deducted for securing a deferred annuity to his widow or provision for his children after his death, some deduction from the income-tax is allowed. Pensions all over the world are taxed, and one fails to see the reason for treating contributions to the Provident Fund as falling under a different category. Europeans as compared to Indians are at present favourably treated with regard to income-tax, though many people may not be aware of it. Under sec. 60 of the Indian Income Tax Act, the Governor-General in Council by notification is entitled to make an exemption in favour of any class of income, and under this authority, "leave salaries or leave allowances paid in the United Kingdom or in a colony to the employes of companies or of private employers on leave in the United Kingdom or in such colony" are exempted from tax. Under this rule, Europeans pay no tax on their furlough pay and the gratuities they receive at the end of their service. If the above Bill is passed, they will be still more favoured.—Yours, etc.,

AN INDIAN TAX-PAYER.

UNDYING WORK OF SCHOLARS

—:o:—

"DISTINGUISHED EXPONENT OFRESEARCHS"

GOVERNOR'S TRIBUTE TO LATE DR. BHANDARKAR

The following is a short statement about the work and needs of the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, that was presented by the Secretary on the occasion of the visit of His Excellency Sir Frederick Sykes, the Governor of Bombay, on Saturday last (the 7th instant):—

Government have always taken a generous attitude in their dealings with this Institute, first by handing over to the custody of this Institute their unique and most valuable collection of Sanskrit and Prakrit MSS.; secondly, by entrusting the Regulating Council of the Institute—upon which Government nominate their representatives—wth the administration, under specific conditions and safeguards, of their publication and other grants to the extent of Rs. 15,000 a year; and lastly by liberally assisting the preparation and publication of the great critical edition of the Mahabharata upon which the Institute has been engaged for more than the last ten years, and the first fruits of which—after an arduous preparation of years and an outlay of more than a lakh of rupees—have only begun to appear since June, 1927, when the First Fascicule of the final edition was published.

The Institute, for its own part, has been trying its utmost all these years to deserve this uniformly considerate treatment at the hands of Government, and, it would seem, not without success. It was only last year that Government deputed one of their conscientious auditing officers to examine the Government MSS. Library, which is one of the largest in India as containing 20,000 old paper, palm-leaf, and birch-bark MSS. which, under fixed regulations and safeguards, are freely lent out to scholars all over the world. After an examination lasting for a full fortnight that officer has recorded that during the last ten years of management the Institute has not "permitted even a single MS. to stray away." The Institute prints between two to three thousand pages every year, including editions and transiations of Sanskrit and Prakrit texts, as also original and independent works. Some of the works recently brought out by the Institute have evoked generous nad spontaneous praises.

It is now just a little more than fourteen years since the very idea of this Institute was conceived. The Institute's initial work was an uphill fight against the difficulties and the consequent constrained financial outlook that kept pace with the progress of the late world-war, and that has not yet been full laid at rest. Every year we receive visits from eminent scholars from India and abroad, who often come to the Institute with the express purpose of spending some days here consulting MSS. from our valuable library. What they need most is something like a guest house, for which plans estimated to cost Rs. 15,000 have been made, and only await the discriminating liberality of some lover of learning for their carrying out. Fourthly, for so many years in the past the Institute had even to deny itself the luxury of anything that may, by some figure of speech, be called a garden, because a scheme for water-supply which is estimated to cost 25,000 rupees, and on which the Institute has already spent Rs. 10,000, could not be completed for want of funds. Thus, when some of our most elementary needs have remained unfulfilled, it s hardly necessary to allude to the need that we feel of hostel accommodation, and of endowed scholarships and lectureship in connection with the Department of post-graduate training and research which, as would seem from all present indications, is likely to be one of the growing and useful activities of the Institute.

GOVERNOR'S SPEECH.

His Excellency the Governor in the course of his speech made at the Anniversary Lecture at the Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute, Poona, on Saturday, said:—

It has given me much pleasure on this occasion to make my first acquaintance with this Institute which, since its foundation by Lord Willingdon, has always maintained its close connection with the Governors of this Presidency. I can assure you that I am behind none of them in my appreciation of the most valuable and learned work which is being done here. I am glad too that I have been able to take part in these proceedings which are, as I know, a celebration of the anniversary of the great scholar after whom this Institute is called The work of such scholars is not perhaps of the most spectacular nature during their lifetime, but it is destined to live when many activities that now attract greater attention from day to day will have long since been forgotten. It is, therefore, in the fitness of things that we should meet here on this occasion to pay a tribute to Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar and to show that there are many others here ready to carry on, to the best of their ability, the work of which he was such a distinguished exponent. Among others I have only to mention the name of Dr. Sukthankar whose edition of the Mahabharata has evoked congratulations and high praise from scholars not only in India but all over the world

In undertaking this critical edition, the Institute has committed itself to a task which will demand sustained endeavour for a large number of years, but it is a work of very great literacy and national importance which only only an institute of this character could sponsor. I am not surprised to hear that, in spite of the grant given by Government for this work, the Institute is already involved in a large deficit on this account. Work of this and other kinds, carried on in what your Secretary has described as a purely academic cause, has never in the history of the world been profitable. Research has always demanded infinite patience in the surmounting of difficulties and delays due to the slowness with which the necessary funds can be provided. Almost all such literary researches have been financed not by the State but by those who think it fitting to become patrons of work which will add to the culture of the world in which they live; and I trust that there are those in India now who will desire to devote a part of their wealth to the financing of such a valuable object. This thought must be your consolation for the lack of the many facilities which you desire for the furtherance of the aims of this Institute. I sympathise with you in all these wants, and trust that, in course of time, you will find them fulfilled.

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BECAUSE Ven-Yusa incorporates that rare vitalising element Oxygen it is incomparable for its natural purifying and beautifying action on the skin.

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ALWAYS COOL COMFORTABLE

SALSETTE TALUKA CONGRESS COMMITTEE

—:o:—

NEW EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

The annual general meeting of the Salsette Taluka Congress Committee was held on Sunday in the Hall of Mr. Dadasaheb Padhye.

At the outset, the secretary placed before the meeting the work done by the institution and read the statement of accounts. the following Office-bearers and members of the Executive Committee were then elected:—

President—Mr. B.A., Alias Dadasaheb Padhye; Vice President, Mr. D M Damale; Secretary, Messrs. G L Joshi, Babu Devi Sahaya Vajpai, S V Karnik.

Executive Committee—Messrs. Dagadu Pandu Nakhava, Madhavrao, Savlaram, Kaldate, Waman Ahant Rege, K. R. Godbole and Shet Harjivan Jadhavji.

Treasurer—Mr. D. M. Damale.

District Congress Committee Messrs. Dadasaheb Padhye, D. M. Damale G. L. Joshi, Babu Devi Sahaya Vajpai, and S. V. Karnik.

Provincial Committee Messrs. D. M. Damale and G. L. Joshi.

The question of electing a delegate to the Lahore Congress has been postponed for a later date.

A resolution was passed sympathising with Bhagat Singh and Dutt and other hunger strikers in the Lahore jail.

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The Bombay Chronicle

WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 11 1929

The Excitement of Citizenship

—:o:—

Bertrand Russell points out somewhere that, with the growth of modern civilisation and the judicious use of machinery, mankind is freed from a great deal of drudgery, and with the re-ordering of society on socialistic lines, we may hope that, with the exception of four or five hours of work a day, necessary for the production of the commodities required by mankind, the individual will be his own master for the rest of the day and get those opportunities for the cultivation of his mind, which, as a wage-slave, he pines for in vain under the present competitive system of each one for himself and devil take the hindmost. To-day, with the exception of a few parasites, who prey on society and lounge through life, or are furiously busy with work that does no good to society or does it positive harm, every man is a wage-slave, tied, in the majority of cases, to a routine which starves his nature day in and day out. The emotional part of our nature, which, when all is said and done, is more potent in the average person, than either his intellect or his volition, forces an outlet for itself, and with the growth of 'artificial' conditions (by which is meant, simply, conditions which are new to human beings, and require adjustment) runs to 'artificial' ways of satisfying its hunger. We need something out of the way, some form of 'excitement' to work off the accumulated tension of unsatisfied desires, every bit as much as the engine needs to let off steam.

Modern science does give men more freedom from the tyranny of nature, flood and famine and disease, but there is the other side of the medal. The old quarrel of the State versus the individual, seems on the way to a practical solution in favour of the State. Rather, State-control is seen to be more and more necessary for that development of the individual for which the individualist puts forth his claims to complete unfettered freedom with no laws and no kind of compulsion for the citizen of his 'State-less' Society. Side by side with the growth of science and the kind of freedom which it confers on individuals in well-developed and powerful nationalities, the individual has to conform to many more rules and regulations in the name of sanitation and national welfare, such as are irksome to the survival of our grand-fathers in us. A more developed and consequently more complex society requires of its individuals a more strenuous and exacting life than that expected by a loose amorphous society which has a lower standard of at least those virtues which are required more for social and national salvation than for the salvation of the soul of the individual. When it goes to war with an equal it cannot stop short of the conscription of every man, woman and adult for war, or war service at home or abroad, and even in peace the tendency is more and more to the State-control of important economic activities.

The view is pressed forward, among others by A. E. in 'the National Being', that if it is legitimate for the State to conscript men in peace time for military service, it should surely be granted to the State to conscript young men for the spread of such laudable objects as education and co-operative activities. Professor Wadia the other day put in a plea for this kind of conscription in peace and for peace activities, characterising individualist opposition to it as selfish. To a properly cultivated civic sense it is no more a curtailment of liberty than the prohibition to spit in trains. There is a great sense of elation in executing a piece of work of stupendous proportions such as cannot be carried out without thousands and even millions of individuals pooling together all their resources of body and mind. But the civic sense should be educated before such co-operative effort can be called upon legitimately. Such a system of education which substitutes for the pitiful excitement of putting something on a horse, (or of spending an hour or two in a cinema-house where Holywood caters grossly for animal complexes), the thrills of a citizenship alive to issues which shape the destinies of millions in one's own land and in other countries; alive to the unlimited potentialities of the co-operative effort of nations; alive too to the chances of an unprecedented catastrophe, if old complexes are adhered to,—such a system of education must point the way, if humanity is to escape the limitations, stupidly dubbed 'human nature' by lazy minds and carping tongues.

Administering A "Trust" !

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The Finnish Foreign Minister, M. Procope, asked the British Government's representative in the Council of the League of Nations a very inconvenient quesion at the meeting of that body on Saturday. He said the Council being "indirectly responsible" for the welfare of the inhabitants of Palestine, "it was anxious the British Government should enlighten it as far as possible" regarding the present situation in that land. Mr. Henderson airily replied that the British Government regarded the mandate for Palestine "in the light of trusteeship" but he was careful not to enlighten the Council in regard to the manner that trust was being administered. He condescended to tell that body, however, that Mr. MacDonald's recent speech "had fully expressed the British Government's regret at the disturbances" There can be little doubt that the Council will want a more solid explanation from the British Government in regard to the administration of the mandate. Mr. Henderson's reply is sure to exasperate the Arab population of Palestine further, indicating as it does a desire on the part of Britain that nobody is entitled to probe deeper into the mysteries of her maladministration of Palestine.

That the "trusteeship" has been exercised in a manner partial to the Jews is being clearly realised by the outside world now and assurances officially emanating from Jerusalem that all is well, and that the situation is now "well in hand", are hardly likely to create confidence in the British Government's handling of the present situation, unless reliable evidence is forthcoming that Britain is prepared to take concrete steps to "see fair" between the various communities in Palestine. Unfortunately, the evidence points so far the other way. All sections of Arabs have subscribed to the protest of the Arab Executive that Sir John Chancellor's proclamation of the 1st instant was issued before a proper inquiry was made. Are the MacDonald Government willing to recall a maladroit High Commissioner like Sir John Chancellor and make a bold declaration that they are prepared to consider immediately the question of introducing responsible self-government in Palestine? Unless they engage upon this courageous course, real and lasting peace is impossible in that unhappy land.

Preposterous

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One of the basic principles of criminal law is that the trial of an accused must take place only in his presence. The Government of India are prepared to trample upon this basic principle as is indicated in the introduction of a measure to amend the Criminal Procedure Code. Sir James Crerar, in moving in the Assembly this measure, commonly known as the "Hunger Strike Bill," said that Government were disappointed in the hope "that circumstances which had arisen would change so as to avoid Government introducing the Bill." Their "disappointment" has led them, being an irremoveable and irresponsible bureaucracy which can afford to flout public opinion, to attempt to perpetrate this piece of legal vandalism. As a matter of convention the measure was allowed to be introduced, but at its second reading it is sure to meet the strongest opposition from the popular representatives. It deserves to be summarily thrown out. Government can avoid disappointment by changing the conditions that induce accused persons to resort to hunger-strike. Measures like the one they have introduced are no remedy for their "disappointment."

A Mysterious Affair.

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It will be recalled that at the last sessions of the Assembly, the Government of India announced that for the promotion of civil aviation in this country a subsidy would be given to a company registered in India, with a rupee capital and with a majority of Indian directors. Tenders were invited from the public with a view to start inter-provincial airlines, the first of which was to be the Karachi-Delhi Service. A correspondent asked the Government of India in a letter we published on Saturday certain very pertinent questions in this connection. They would be well advised in replying to them unless they desire the public to entertain the suspicion that an element of favouritism has entered in the granting of subsidies for these air-mail contracts and, therefore, an atmosphere of mystery prevails over the whole affair. Is it true, for example, that the Government are in communication with the Chairman of the Imperial Airways Limited in connection with the Karachi-Delhi Service?

A Healthy Social Revolt.

The Youth League of Ahmedabad is reported to have undertaken an organised campaign against several social abuses in the Hindu community. The campaign, it is said, will be specially directed against child marriages and unequal marriages. The League will also work for the removal of caste distinctions by promoting intercommunal marriages and dinners, will actively remove every trace of untouchability and will boldly advocate the remarriage of widows. We are glad to learn that the League will also seek to abolish "all distinctive marks as between Hindu widows and married women whose husbands are alive." We trust the horrid custom of tonsuring widows would be the first to go. Great things are possible when the youths of the country are fired with a genuine zeal for vital social reform. We have nothing but praise for the programme chalked out by the youths of Ahmedaba and we earnestly hope they will forge ahead without faltering.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP

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WHY MAHATMA MUST ACCEPT IT.

(BY P. R. LELE).

Since Mahatma Gandhi refused to accept the Presidentship of the Lahore session of the Indian National Congress, that question has been exercising many and important minds. Pandit Motilal has asked Gandhiji to reconsider his decision and I have documentary evidence to say that on 28th August he was still thinking about Motilalji's letter. His one objection to accepting the high office is that the country is not willing or ready to follow him. Even so he cannot, I submit, refuse the post of responsibility which the country seeks to appoint him to. The Presidentship of the Indian National Congress is not, when properly understood, a place of honour only but also, if not mainly, a seat of arduous service and heavy liability. Honour any individual is to free to reject; but when it comes to service and duty the ablest men of the nation have simply no right to remain behind. India expects every man to do his duty and even in the case of Mahatma Gandhi it is for the corporate body of which he is a member to decide what duty he should be assigned. That corporate body may err but until and unless Mahatmaji is prepared to deny its supremacy even he may not refuse to submit. Whatever may be the readiness of the country to follow a certain programme, everybody will have to admit that the year 1930 is going to be full of grave possibilities. Mahatma Gandhi himself is not anxious to launch the campaign of civil disobedience if he can avoid it and one of the means of enhancing the chances of avoiding it is his acceptance of the Congress Presidentship of Lahore.

THE DOMINANT CONSIDERATION.

When I say this I mean nothing against Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. He is quite young and can even afford to wait till he is elected President of some Governing Assembly to be elected by the people of India. He is our hero and is no more likely to gain in weight or strength or ability by the Congress Crown than was Mahatmaji by the Crown of the Belgaum Congress. It is doubtful if we can find another Indian who is as generally appreciated as Jawaharlalji. But it is one thing to appreciate his idealism and another to be under his leash for the elder politicians especially of the non-Congress schools. We have the All-Parties' Convention, a body which will have to function till Swaraj is actually achieved and so far it has been accepted that the President of the Congress should be the President of that Convention for the following year. The election of any person to the high office of Congress Presidentship has this additional consideration attached thereto. And one may be pardoned for saying that it is a dominant consideration in connection with the election of the Congress President for the Lahore session.

ELECT ABUL KALAM AZAD.

I hope and pray Mahatmah will not grudge his services to the country when it asks them so unanimously. With a tried secretary like Pandit Jawaharlal at his beck and call, Mahatma Gandhi will have much less spade work to do in 1930 than in 1925. I repeat here what I have written to him in a personal letter that there is in 1929 much more reason in and for his acceptance of the Congress Presidentship than in 1924 at Belgaum.

But if at all he should persist in refusing, the Congress work cannot stop even for him. We have then to consider who should be yoked in his stead. For reasons that I have mentioned above, it is desirable to have an elderly politician as Congress President at Lahore. "And *preferably a Mussalman.* If we could have a Parsi or a Christian, it were all the better; but we have none. An elderly Mussalman politician is available in the person of Maulana Abul Kalam Azad. His name ought to be considered by the All-India Congress Committee, which will be called upon to decide this question if Mahatma Gandhi remains unmoved.

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(BY B. M. D.)

XVI

In this article we shall dedicate a few more instances of the glaring and galling racial discriminations in favour of Britishers, made or connived at by the British Government, in the economic sphere, to the advocates of the British monopoly of the Coastal Trade of India, who have been carrying on a most hypocritical propaganda against the Haji Bill for the reservation of the coastal trade of India to Indian shipping, on account of the policy of racial discrimination alleged (by them) to be involved in it.

FOR LANCASHIRE'S INTEREST.

In the course of a letter addressed to the "Westminster Gazette," Lord Curzon said:—

"I have always regretted the attitude of Lancashire towards India in respect to the import duties on cotton and still more of the countervailing excise as an injustice and a wrong ..... When in India, as Viceroy, I more than once expressed myself in the same sense. On my return to England I made a speech in the House of Lords on May 21, 1908, in the course of which I said that the fiscal policy of India during the last thirty or forty years has been shaped far more in Manchester than in Calcutta. In the speech at Manchester in 1910, I alluded to the same facts, namely, to the subordination of Indian fiscal policy to the Secretary of State and a House of Commons powerfully affected by Lancashide influence."

BLOW TO INDIAN TEXTILE TRADE.

Mr. G. W. Forrest writing to the London "Times" (of March 14, 1927) said:—

"The tale of England's dealing with Indian industry was one of littleness and injustice ..... By positive prohibition and by heavy duties, the Indian textile trade in England was destroyed and our own trade was fostered."

In the "History of Indian Tariffs" (published in 1924), Dr. N. J. Shah, Sir Ratan Tata Professor of Indian Economics, Benares University, writes as follows:—

"All civilised Governments encourage their own industries by various devices. The beginning and end of fiscal legislation in every modern country is to secure national interest first. But the ultimate aim of Indian fiscal legislation was to encourage Bri-

(Continued on page 9.)

Notes of the Day

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Spectacular Touch.

The adroit M. Briand knows how to give a spectacular touch to political gatherings. At the end of Dr. Stresemann's speech at Geneva which commented upon the "happy results" achieved at the Hague Conference, M. Briand is reported to have squeezed through the crowd of delegates and seized and shaken Dr. Stresemann's hand warmly. Like the cup of tea he had some years ago with Dr. Stresemann at an inn at Thoiry, this warm handshake is sure to capture the imagination of the press and the public both in France and Germany and will help considerably in cementing Franco-German understanding. The evacuation of the Rhineland has put the German people in an accommodating mood and business interests on both sides of the Rhine will not be long in taking advantage of this.

Will They Be Reasonable?

The news from Lorenzo Marquez that Maulana Shaukat Ali has been informed that the Government of India have requested their Agent in South Africa to make representations to the Union Government regarding the removal of the odious restrictions on the Ali Brothers will be read with hopeful interest in this country. Sir K. V. Reddi has been instructed to ask of the Union Government that they should allow the Ali Brothers to tour the Union for eight weeks without any restrictions. We hope the Union Government will realise at once the reasonableness of this request. There may have been some Muslim public bodies in the Union which were led to believe that in agreeing to the visit to South Africa of these two distinguished Indians under restrictive conditions, they were, perhaps, preferring the lesser of two misfortunes, the greater one being an absolute ban on the visit. But Indian self-respect demands that it should not tolerate coercion of any kind in this matter.

Callousness.

It is amazing that while the hunger-strikers of Lahore are suffering from the tortures of hunger and a lingering death, the Government of India are coolly debating whether it is the business of the Central Government or a provincial Government to concede the strikers' demand for humane treatment. Pandit Malaviya and Dewan Chamanlal justly urged in the Assembly that the treatment actually given to European prisoners should be extended to Indian under-trial or political prisoners. But Sir James Crerar reached the limit of callousness when he replied that the Government of India could not issue instructions to that effect "without a proper enquiry". We hope against hope that the enquiry will not be a "post-mortem" enquiry.

Bhandarkar Institute.

The Bhandarkar Oriental Research Institute of Poona, which celebrated its eleventh anniversary on Saturday last, deserves to be congratulated on the splendid work it has achieved during the few years of its existence. The Institute prints between two to three thousand pages every year including original works and editions and translations of Sanskrit and Prakrit texts. The critical edition of the Mahabharata under the general editorship of Dr. V. S. Sukhtankar is justly described by Orientalists as a work of international significance. The Institute is also training young scholars in post-graduate research work in Sanskrit and the allied classical languages. We doubt if there is a single institution in India which does better work even with better financial resources. It is a pity, therefore, that owing to inadequate financial assistance from the public, the Government and the University, the Institute is faced with a deficit and a prospect of its excellent work being hindered. We trust its appeal for financial assistance will meet with prompt and generous response from lovers of Oriental culture all over India.

Vicarious Punishment.

Schoolboy (to Father). "Can you tell me how far it is from earth to the moon?"

Father: "No, I can't!"

Boy: "Well, then, don't blame me if I'm punished to-morrow for your ignorance".

TATA IRON & STEEL Co.

Loss of Rs. 6,81,543 in 1928-29

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EFFECT OF LABOUR TROUBLES ON PRODUCTION

The annual report of the Tata Iron and Steel Company, Limited, for 1928-29 has been issued. The following are extracts from the report:—

The Company's net profits for the previous year ended 31st March, 1928, as shown in that year's balance sheet after deduction of the amount set aside for Debenture Sinking Fund and Depreciation, amounted to Rs. 58,21,243/2/6.

Out of this the net amount of Dividends paid to Preference Shareholders exclusive of Income-tax was Rs. 51,22,338-12-0.

Leaving a balance carried forward to this year's account of Rs. 6,98,904-6-6.

The Profit and loss Account for this year shows a loss of Rs. 6,81,543-14-0.

Leaving in hand Rs. 17,360-8-6; to this the Directors have added the balances of sundry unadjusted accounts amounting to Rs. 34,92,---/13/11 and transferred the credit of a Fund called the Jharia Electrification Reserve which was included in Sinking and other Funds and which is now no longer needed, a sum of Rs. 11,62,532-1-7; and a further sum being balance of a Suspense Account for Colliery Development, amounting to Rs. 5,66,910-11-9; and the accumulated premium on New Ordinary and Deferred Shares amounting to Rs. 65,035-4-8; making in all an available total for appropriation this year of Rs. 53,01,615/8/5; the Directors have appropriated from this sum for Depreciation on the Company's Properties other than the Colliery block Rs. 45,00,000; and for Debenture Sinking Fund a sum of Rs. 6,89,000; which two amounts will absorb Rs. 51,89,000; leaving a balance of Rs. 1,15,616-8-5; which the Directors recommend be carried forward.

PROVISION FOR DEPRECIATION

The Directors have, after adjusting the correct Block Statement for the last year made a separate provision for Depreciation which as in the Balance Sheet stands at Rs. 6,15,592-9-8. The Directors have been led to do this in conformity with the method of calculation of Block Assets and the Depreciation held reasonable therefore by the Tariff Board who have taken a note separately of the Company's entire Block other than the Colliery Block and the amount spent on the Company's Collieries and their equipment.

The attention of the Shareholders is drawn to the appropriation of the three particular items shown above (1) from Sunday Unadjusted Accounts, (2) the Jharia Electrification Reserve and, (3) the Colliery Development Suspense. The first item is made up chiefly of amounts set aside by way of provision by the Company in several years for payment of Income and other taxes, which amounts were in excess of the actual requirements, and also balances of amounts of other necessary provisions which were found to be in excess of the actual requirements when the payments came to be made. The other two items constitute reserves for specific purposes for which the moneys are now no longer needed and which, therefore, the Directors have decided to re-appropriate to the General Funds of the Company.

LABOUR TROUBLES.

External conditions were not unfavourable, the cost of coal being low and prices remaining fairly stable but during the entire year from April, 1928, to March, 1929, the labour at the Works was unsettled. Repeated partial strikes and stoppages during April and May culminated in a complete strike on the 1st June and most of the units in the Works were closed until the men returned to work under a settlement on September, the 12th. This settlement with labour provided for the ultimate reduction of the Company's labour force by some 3,000 to 3,500 men, for increments to labour amounting seven to eight lakhs annually and for a bonus of ten lakhs a year on normal production. All men leaving the Company's service were adequately compensated. The disorganization following so long a shutdown and the condition of the coke ovens, blast furnaces, steel furnaces and mechanical and electrical equipment generally throughout the plant resulting from it, prevented a rapid return of normal working conditions and even after the settlement constant labour agitation and unrest continued owing to the disputes between the rival Unions. Further stoppages and strikes were threatened during December and January and labour was again agitated by the strike in the Tinplate Company's Works which, though settled originally, broke out again after the close of the year. The production was very seriously affected by this incessant and continued agitation among the men and the consequent loss of profit to the Company has been very great.

The Company therefore supplied to the country about 150,000 tons less of steel than in the previous year and this quantity was replaced by imports from foreign countries.

SET-BACK TO PROGRESS.

The strike has set back seriously the progress anticipated in plant operating conditions and in the completion of the programme of construction by which a substantially larger output of steel was expected at a considerably lower cost. The necessity for keeping the shops engaged more on maintenance work and less on construction work has precluded the possibility of completing various items in the construction programme by the anticipated dates.

The confusion caused by labour troubles at the Works interfered considerably with the work of the Sales Department. Supplies were not regular and orders booked had to be cancelled and re-booked and cancelled again until the Work settled down to normal production and deliveries. One result was a marked increase in the import from other countries of British Standard material which is usually required for engineering purposes and which has to be delivered by definite dates. Stock-yards in different parts of India have been started and a large proportion of our steel will ultimately be distributed through them.

One of the chief grievances of our employees is the shortage of housing accommodation. In order to remedy this, your Board sanctioned a town development programme which is estimated to cost Rs. 36 lakhs during the next three years.

During the year we have constructed 71 blocks of various types which would accommodate 264 families.

LABOUR AT WORKS.

The average daily attendance of labour at the Works from October, 1928, to March 1929, was 19,025 and that of the outside departments was 2,119; both figures exclude contractors' labour.

The convenanted staff on the payroll on the 1st of April, 1928, was 148, and on the 31st March, 1929, 134—a reduction of 14.

Locally employed Europeans number 25 as against 28 in the previous year.

On the 31st January, 1929, the Board of Directors resolved to invite Sir Chunilal V. Mehta, K.C.S.I., to join the Board as a Director and he joined the Board on 14th February. His appointment as a Director requires confirmation by the shareholders.

In accordance with Article 107 of the Company's Articles of Association, two of your Directors, namely, Sir Cowasji Jehangir, Bart. and Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Kt. C.I.E, M.B.E., retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

Mr. T. N. Dave of Bombay M. A. B. T., who is proceeding to England for higher studies in the School of Oriental Studies, London, for the degree of Ph. D. (Doctor of Philosophy).

HINDU MAHASABHA

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WORKING COMMITTEE MEETING AT SIMLA

DELHI, Sept. 9.

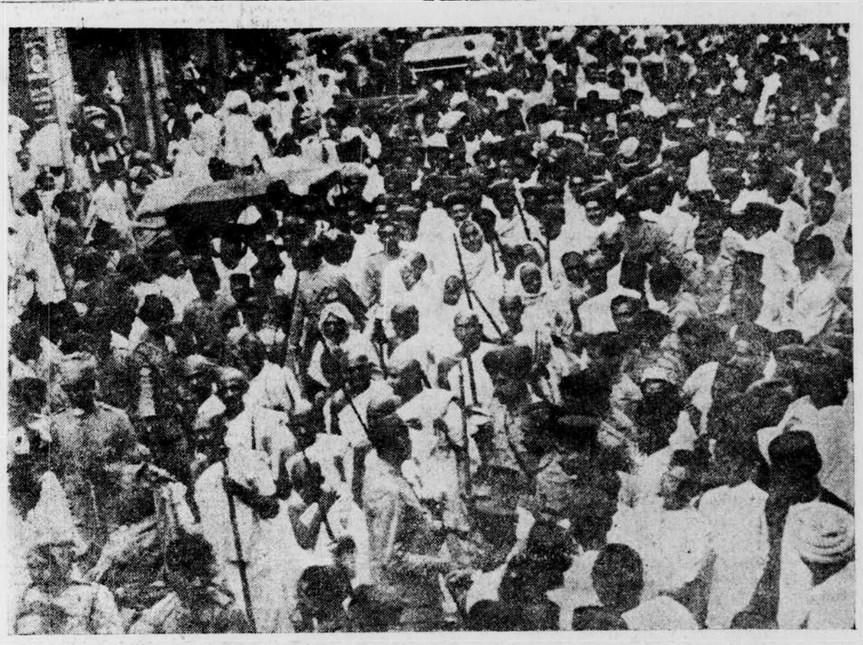
A meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Maha Sabha will be held at Firgrove, Simla, the residence of Rai Bahadur Mohanlal, M.L.C., on Sunday (the 22nd instant), at 3 p.m.

Among the subjects which are expected to come before the meeting is the consideration of attempts which are being made in certain quarters to re-open the decisions regarding communal settlements which were arrived at after long consideration at the All-India National Convention held at Calcutta last December.

Mr. C. Vijayaraghavachari of Salem has, it is understood, requested the Working Committee to consider the desirability of approaching the League of Nations for the settlement of Indian constitutional problems.—Free Press.

mala Sangh (Social Equality League) Utsav Committee for the entry of the Untouchables to the [illegible]

—Photo by Counric & Bros.



A Jain procession passing through the Zaveri Bazar where a free fight ensued between rival factions on Monday.

ANTI-HUNGERSTRIKE BILL IN THE ASSEMBLY

(Continued from page 1).

violence which would satisfy the requirements of ordinary law with all the safeguards of regular judicial and open trial, the Government have scrupulously refrained from having recourse to any emergency powers and have had recourse to ordinary provisions of law which afford to the accused persons the fullest opportunities of defence.

"DEFEATING END OF JUSTICE."

In the circumstances, if the accused persons resort to action which disable them from participating in their trial and if they decline to appoint counsels to represent them and if it is equally illegal for the Government to appoint counsel for these accused, then a situation is created which defeats the ends of justice from all points of view. The accused persons, if innocent are subjected to imprisonment indefinitely due to the inevitable postponement of trial. If the accused are guilty, then they resort to subterfuge to retard the course of justice which must not be encouraged. It is as much in the interests of the accused as in the interests of justice that provision must be made to meet the situation contemplated by the Bill.

Enquiries elicit that there is a section of opinion in the Assembly which finds itself in agreement with the Government and holds that on the principle that the Government of the day must be enabled to function whatever its deficiencies might be. According to this section as unofficial opinion has always insisted on recourse to ordinary law of the land in cases of this nature, unofficials ought in fairness extend to the Government support in the situation arising from the Government's acceptance of popular demand. It has been the practice hitherto to appoint special tribunals to try these cases, but by recourse to the ordinary law the Government had cowed to public opinion and that entitled them to unofficial support in the enactment of the present legislation.

GOVT. MUST FORFEIT CO-OPERATION.

The Opposition leaders however hold that as long as the Government is not responsible to the Legislature and as long as there situations are the outcome of official policy of hostility to Indian aspirations, the Government must carry on without public support. The Government are welcome to promulgate an Ordinance if they want to.

There is emphatic dissent from this view in a section of the House. According to this small section which however, is calculated to hold the balance of power, the Opposition must not act in a manner which would make the Government assume that the opposition is always biassed and reasonable and therefore whatever the opposition says must be discounted. That would only strengthen the demand which the Central Government are said to have made that an increased measure of autonomy to the Provinces must be accompanied by strengthening of the Central Government visa-vis the Assembly by the introduction of indirect election and other curtailment of powers.

OPPOSITION UNIMPRESSED.

The opposition leaders are, however, unimpressed by this argument and point out that Government talk of reason, only when they are in need and not otherwise. It is the Government that have reduced Parliamentary Government a mockery as far as the Assembly is concerned, by their irresponsibility and they must bear the consequences.

Lobby indications are that division on the "Anti-Hunger Strike" Bill will be very close. Motion for a Select Committee may be carried, although the final passage of the Bill is doubtful.—Free Press.

PARTY MEETINGS

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MR. JINNAH SEES SIR J. CRERAR

SIMLA, Sept 10.

The Nationalists and Independents met in their respective Party meetings to-day to decide the attitude to be taken up by them in regard to the proposed amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code (Anti-Hunger Strike Bill). The Nationalists, it is understood, decided to support the amendment of Mr. N. C. Kelkar which urges the circulation of the Bill for opinion. Opposition to the Bill, it is understood, was expressed in the Independent Party meetings but the final decision was postponed till tomorrow.

Mr. Jinnah, it is understood, had an interview with Sir James Crerar but it is stated he is not convinced of the necessity of the Bill. Mr. Jinnah is said to have taken up an attitude that on the basis of a single instance, namely at Lahore, they cannot commit themselves to a piece of legislation unheard of in any civilised country. He is said to have pleaded for the postponement of its consideration till the next Delhi session. If in the meantime, its urgency was demonstrated beyond doubt, they will be prepared to consider it then, in the light of the facts revealed.

The Congress Party will have their Party meeting tomorrow. The Congress Nationalists and the Independents, judging by the indications, will unitedly oppose the passing of the bill this session. Negotiations, however, are understood to be going on between certain Party leaders and the government may, it is not unlikely, ultimately agree to the postponement of the Bill till the Delhi session without running the risk of having the Bill thrown out by the United opposition of all the parties.—Free Press.

AMENDMENTS TO HUNGER-STRIKE BILL

Opinion regarding the Hunger Strike Bill has begun to crystalise. Mr. Kelkar (Nationalist) and Mr. Belvi (Swaraijist) have given notice of amendments to circulate the Bill to elicit public opinion.

Mr. K. C. Roy has given notice of a motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee with a view to consider the various suggestions for improving the Bill. A number of amendments have also been sent in. Both Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Belvi wish to delete Clause three, which proposes to give the Bill retrospective effect. They also propose an amendment that where an accused's absence arises from a voluntary act, the Magistrate should appoint a pleader at Government expense, who should communicate the proceedings daily to the accused.

Mian Shah Nawaz wishes to empower the High Court to decide the question whether the accused should be represented by a pleader or not. On the whole it appears that the Central Muslim Bloc will back the bill in an amended form while Mr. Jinnah's Party may leave the matter to the individsal judgment of the members. Thus the enactment of the Bill by a small majority may be possible.—A. P.

RAID ON GAMBLING DEN

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DISTRICT MAGISTRATE AND CITY MAGISTRATE TAKE THE LEAD

BANDRA, Sept. 10.

On Sunday midnight a gambling den adjoining the Nowpada Tank on the Khari Road was raided by the authorities and forty of the habitues arrested. The very extraordinary feature about this sudden rounding-up was that it was led by Mr. Draeup, the Collector and District Magistrate, Bombay Suburban District, and Mr. Fernandes, the City Magistrate. There is much speculation in the town as to why such action was taken without the knowledge and assistance of the local police officers, the only police officer in the know being the D. S. P., Bandra, who accompanied Mr. Draeup and Mr. Fernandes.

Yesterday Mr. Bulsara, pleader, appeared before the City Magistrate and applied on behalf of the accused for bail. The man alleged to be leader, was ordered to be released on bail of Rs. 1,000 and the others also on lesser amounts.

Your correspondent paid a pleasant visit to the Bandra Fair between 9 p.m. and 10 p.m. last evening. There were no less than 10 gambling stalls driving a roaring trade, whilst the games of skill had paled into insignificance and the lusty voices of the criers fell on deaf ears. The dice and "the crown and anchor" held clusters of men and young boys spell-bound. And the police! where were they?

At about 10 p.m. a European police officer came on his round quite unheeded and unheeding the gamblers intent on their greed for money.

The dramatic raid of Sunday evening was a strange contrast with yesterday night's complacent attitude of the police.

Last year too, the first two days of the fair were dark days for the gambling gens, for the Superintendent of Police was a terror. But from the third day onwards, the absence of this official was very conspicuous whilst the dice and cards stall carried on a notoriously roaring trade.

It is a pitiful sight to see young boys wheedled out of their pocket money and drawn into craze of gambling. An attempt was made last year to right affairs by sending up a petition to some higher authority, but unfortunately it was misdirected. This year when the matter has been ventilated through the Press, the authorities concerned should not fail to bring to book not only those who carry on the nefarious trade but also the abettors. The Bandra Municipality too should see that their lands are not leased for this evil purpose, whilst the Catholics of Bandra should rouse themselves from their lethargy and put up a strong protest against the prevalence of such gambling which is a blot on the fair name of their town.

SALE OF TREASURY BILLS.

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of six months and three months Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday. The total amounts offered were Rs. 43,00,000 and Rs. 2,40,00,000 respectively. Tenders for six months bills at Rs. 97/7/0 and above aggregating Rs. 40,75,000 were accepted in full. Tenders for three months bills at Rs. 99/1/3 and above were accepted in full and those at Rs. 99/1/0 were allotted approximately 40 p.c. All lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of three months' bills accepted was Rs. 10925000. The average rate of accepted tenders for six months' and three months bills were Rs. 5/1/1 and Rs. 3/10/8 per annum respectively.

The total amount of twelve months' bills sold from the 3rd September to the 9th September 1929 was Rs. 50575000.

Tenders for six months and three months bills to the amount of Rs. 1 1/2 crores in the aggregate will be received on Tuesday the 17th September. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday the 20th September. Other conditions are as usual.

MISSING LINK BETWEEN INDIA & GREATER INDIA

—:o:—

INFLUENCE OF HINDU CULTURE IN INDO-CHINA

DR. NAG'S INTERESTING LECTURE

Speaking on "Art and Archaeology in the Hindu Colony of Cambody (Indo-China)" at the University School of Economics on Tuesday, Dr. Kalidas Nag further elucidated the point that ancient Hindu culture was not confined to India alone, but had spread far and wide. By means of interesting lantern slides the lecturer clearly showed how Indian culture had influenced the art and archaeology of Cambody in the early centuries. Mr. K. Natarajan presided.

The lecturer at the outset pleaded for study of Indian history from the point of view of foreign relations and International culture just as Sinology and Japanese history were being studied from the point of view of International contact.

"A PARADOX OF HISTORY."

It was, he said, a paradox of history that too much prominence was given to wars whereas fellowship and international points between nations were thrown in the background. The Aryan "colonization" of Cambody in Indo-China was quite different from the connotation of the word as obtaining at present. It did not represent conquest, devastation or exploitation, but simply meant peaceful penetration and inter-penetration of culture and co-ordination of the best that was to be found in both countries.

TRANSPLANTATION OF SOUTH INDIA.

Cambody, he declared, was a province of French Indo-China since 1867. The Aryan merchants were doing business with Annam from very ancient times with the result that modern Saigon was nothing but the transplantation of South India. Between the 12th and 13th century A.D. Annamites swept of the whole of Champak. In fact there had been Chinese incursions since the 3rd century B.C. which were skilfully repelled.

In historic times the people of Cambody were practically "sandwitched" by the attacks of Annamites from the East and Siamites from the West. While the Siamites absorbed the indigenous civilization that was present at that time the Annamites retained their Chinese characteristics.

It was this epoch of the play, inter-play and counter-play of "Shaivite", "Vaishnavite" and Buddhistic forces that formed the Golden Age of Cambodgian history. The racial and religious animus between these three sects or religious denominations, declared the speaker, were purely modern.

The lecturer illustrated by the use of lantern slides that in many portions of Cambody one found images of Buddha appearing in Hindu temples and decoration of Shaivite type appearing in Vishnu temples. The inscriptions on the monuments in Cambody were written in "Bengi" and Pallava script. Over and above that the decorations took their keynote from Indian "motifs". What was more wonderful was that inscription writers of Indo-China mentioned political terms contained in Koutalya's Arthashastra and Manu scripts.

The Cambody mind, he continued, caught the keynote from Indian sources and perfected them according to their own genius. For instance the temple of Yasodrapura which was built by Cambodgians under the inspiration of their King was cyclopian in stature and very beautiful in conception. This temple had individuality of its own which foreserved the Cambodgian genious, but at the same time the decorations on the walls were mostly stories from Mahabharata and Ramayana.

Another interesting point was that the "Churning of the Sea" frequently happened to be the "motif" of decorations in many temples in Indo-China.

A 10TH CENTURY TEMPLE.

The lecturer then showed a slide of Ishwarapura a recently discovered temple in Indo-China which according to him was one of the wonders of construction. It was built in the 10th century A.D. and the square pillars and the gallery revealed a perfect finest and skilful architecture. Ravana and mount Kailas, Vali on his death-bed and the holy pantheon including some of other Gods from Rigveda were the decorations found on the walls of Ishwarapura. The temple with its gallery was 2 miles in length and resembled the Pallava architecture of that period. The battle of Kurukshetra was also one of the motifs of beautiful decorations in this temple.

"These illustrations supply the missing link between India and the "Greater India", concluded the speaker.

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PRIMARY EDUCATION IN PRESIDENCY

Bombay Govt's Memorandum For Simon Commission

Defining the Bombay Government's policy with regard to the expansion of primary education, the Official Memorandum to the Simon Commission says:—

Government have recently considered the policy to be adopted by them in the matter of expansion of primary education and have decided that:

(1) schemes for the expansion of primary education on a voluntary basis submitted by district local boards on or after the 1st April 1927 should contain provision for the introduction of compulsory elementary (i.e., lower primary) education equal to at least one-third of the total cost of each scheme;

(2) schemes for the expansion of primary education submitted by municipalities which are local authorities should invariably be for the introduction of compulsory elementary education;

(3) care should be taken to see that any additional funds which can be made available for schemes of expansion of primary education are, as far as possible, equitably distributed among all parts of the presidency and that local authority municipalities, which, being compact areas are in a position of advantage as compared with district local boards in preparing and submitting such schemes, should not monopolise all or most of the available funds.

INCREASED EXPENDITURE.

Since the passing of the Primary Education Act of 1923, Government have provided for primary education in the presidency, excluding Bombay City, an additional recurring allotment of Rs. 24 lakhs out of which nearly Rs. 20 lakhs have been allotted for purposes other than ex[pansion] such as the revi[sion] of pa[y] of primary teachers. A little over Rs. 4 lakhs only out of the total extra provision of Rs. 24 lakhs has been used for schemes for expansion. It is understood that a number of local bodies have drawn up further schemes of expansion which, if sanctioned, would involve Government in a recurring additional liability of Rs. 17 lakhs annually.

The finances of the Presidency are at present much straitened partly on account of the gradual loss of excise revenue during the last few years, and in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding and disappointment on the part of local bodies which have prepared schemes of expansion, Government issued a Press Note in October 1927 explaining the present financial position of the presidency and making it clear that it will be impossible for them to provide additional funds for schemes of expansion for some years to come, unless the legislature provides the necessary funds by fresh taxation.

AGRICULTURAL CLASSES.

As regards the Education of the Agricultural Classes, the Memorandum states:—There was a general complaint that the teaching in rural schools was not adapted to the needs of the rural population. Government gave careful consideration to the question of the alterations which could be made in the curriculum of primary schools so as to make them more attractive to the agricultural classes. They came to the conclusion that so far as the lower primary course (up to standard IV) was concerned, there was no need of any alteration in the curriculum, as the main object in the first five years of a child's education was to make it literate and with this end in view schools have to concentrate on the three R's.

What mattered really was not so much the curriculum as the way in which it was taught. It was the teacher's outlook that was all important. In order to ensure that teachers in village schools shall have an agricultural outlook, it has been laid down in the general orders of recruitment of primary school teachers that special consideration should be given to members of the backward communities, and during the last few years there has been a considerable increase in the number of teachers recruited from these classes.

PROGRESS REVIEWED.

Summarising the position Government observes:—A statistical review of the position tends to indicate that a considerable degree of progress has been achieved during the last few years in almost every direction. During the period 1914-15 to 1926-27 the number of persons receiving instruction in all educational institutions has increased from 789,709 to 1,148,714. It should be remembered that this period covers the closing seven years of the pre-Reforms era, and the first six years of the Reforms era, and that several of the developments which came to fruition in the later period had actually been started before the Reforms were introduced, especially in connection with the raising of the pay of teachers, and securing a larger percentage of trained men. The increase both in institutions and pupils is noticeable in every branch of education from primary to collegiate. An attempt has been made to improve the quality of teachers employed in the schools by the raising of their salaries and by securing a larger percentage of trained men.

In the domain of secondary education there has been a considerable increase in the number of schools, and a noticeable feature is the large increase in the number of private institutions, as many as 250 out of a total of 375 secondary schools being private schools. The Boy Scout movement has made good progress in the presidency. Special facilities have been provided for the intermediate and backward classes by the grant of scholarships and by the reservation for them of a certain number of places in educational institutions. Nearly one-third of the 156 mofussil municipalities in the presidency have already made primary education free, and three have made it compulsory for [boys] and girls and five for boys only. In the Bombay City the Municipality have introduced compulsion in two out of seven wards. A Bill has been passed to widen the constitution and to increase the powers of the University.

So far the progress attained appears to be satisfactory but a close examination of the situation reveals certain features, which give grave cause for doubt whether the large increase in the number of pupils and of institutions and the growth of expenditure on education have been attended with a corresponding growth in efficiency, whether in fact there has not been a tendency to sacrifice efficiency to number in all the branches of education, both primary, secondary and collegiate.

INFLUENCE ON THE ADMINISTRATION.

The Bombay Government's Memorandum to the Simon Commission concludes its review of the Legislative Council as follows:—

The Council has used all the powers conferred upon it by the Reforms. Questions affecting matters of local interest, local grievances, the Services and the administration generally have been put in Council and sometimes have induced Government to take action. Resolutions have been moved and carried which have influenced the administration. The Council has also a large record of useful legislation to its credit. Government revenues and expenditure have been reasonably controlled by its deliberations on the Finance Bills, budgets and supplementary demands. The fact that none of the reductions or omissions effected by the Council have had to be certified by the Governor may be taken as evidence of its reasonableness. The proceedings of the Council have been orderly. No member has ever been "named" by the President. Implicit obedience to the Chair has been the rule. The attendance has been good and regular. Conventions and traditions have been built up and observed.

On the question of the development of the Reforms as a whole the Council expressed itself in unmistakable terms when the adjournment motion by the leader of the Swaraj Party in the first session of 1925 to discuss "the extremely unsatisfactory nature of the Committee" was carried. But the Reforms have been worked in a helpful spirit even by the members of the Swaraj Party who entered the Council with the object of obstruction and there has been no deadlock at any time. In criticising and discussing the proposals and the policy of the Government on both sides of the administration, the influence of the Council has been constant and considerable. On the whole, its records show no desire on the part of the members to embarrass Government. Criticisms and discussions have generally been moderate and made in a helpful spirit. Throughout their deliberations, whether in dealing with financial policy, with legislation or with recommendations to Government, the Council has evinced sound common sense and a firm desire for progress.

"FREEDOM OF PRESS."

In the course of a general review of the nature of writings in the newspapers, the Bombay Government Memorandum to the Simon Commission remarks:—

The ideas about the rights of weaker nations, self-determination etc., which came into prominence during and after the war, re-acted upon the Indian press and added considerably to its independence. During the war and immediately after, the newspapers wrote with a freedom and strength of language that would have been considered extraordinary before the war. Government also relaxed their control over the press to a considerable extent, and writings which before the war would have resulted in a prosecution were passed over as being unworthy of notice or punished with a mere warning. The events of 1919, the passing of the Rowlatt Act, the Punjab occurrences, the starting of the Khilafat agitation and Mr. Gandhi's non-co-operation movement all added a deep note of bitterness to the tone of the press. On most topics there was not much to choose between the moderate and extremist organs. All wrote with equal warmth on such subjects as the Khilafat, the Turkish Peace Treaty, the Punjab wrongs and the position of Indians in the colonies.

But on some of the questions there was a marked difference of opinion between the two. All Indian newspapers accepted Swaraj as the goal of Indian aspirations, but while the Moderates considered the British connection necessary for India for a long time to come and insisted upon it in any scheme of self-government, the Extremists made no fetish of it; the essential point with them was the winning of Swaraj; whether the British connection survived or not was a matter of minor importance. While the extremist papers whole heartedly supported the non-co-operation movement, the moderate ones dwelt on its dangers and condemn it.

NEWS IN BRIEF

A telegram from the British Consul-General at Alexandria states that the International Quarantine Board at Alexandria advise that passengers leaving India by Air should have anti-cholera inoculation certificates not more recent than 5 days or earlier than 5 months from the date of departure.

The Government of Bombay have appointed a Committee of the members for the management of the Historical Museum at Satara, which has been purchased by Government from the heirs of the late Rao Bahadur D. B. Parasnis. This Committee are appointed in the first instance for a term of one year only.

The Bombay Provincial Banking Enquiry Committee announce that their questionnaire has been translated into Gujarati and Marathi and copies can be had from the Secretary, New Council Hall, Fort, Bombay, to which place the Committee have removed their offices to-day (September 9). Translations in Kanarese, Hindi and Sindhi will also be available within a week.

Calcutta.—The police raided the Saraswati Library and the Burman Publishing Company premises, and seized copies of the book "Bidrohi Bir Promoderanja" which was proscribed on September 9.—Free Press.

Calcutta.—One Southampton Supermarine flying boat arrived in Calcutta from Singapore and moored in the Ganges, the object of the flight being, it is stated, to collect data in connection with the proposed combined airmail and passenger service between Calcutta, Rangoon and Singapore.—Free Press.

Jubbulpore.—At a special meeting of the Jubbulpore Municipal Committee held on the 9th instant in the new Town Hall, Mr. Shyam Sunder Bhargva, M.L.C., was elected President of the Municipal Committee, vice Rai Bahadur P. C. Bose resigned.—Free Press.

COMPLAINT AGAINST MR. WASIF M. L. C.

"TIMES OF INDIA'S" MISLEADING REPORT

(From A Correspondent.)

MALEGAON, Sept. 8.

The "Times of India" in its issue of the 4th instant published under the heading "Bombay M.L.C. Arrested", the news about the reported prosecution of Khan Saheb Gulamiyan Dadumiyan Wasif, M.L.C., Vice-President, Nasik District Board, on a charge of criminal misappropriation of funds belonging the Malegaon Co-operative Societies. The news has caused considerable surprise here as Mr. Wasif has not been arrested at all. The fact is that Mr. B. S. Kulkarni, an ex-Hon. Organiser, Co-operative Societies, filed a complaint under Sections 408 and 409 of the Indian Penal Code against Mr. Wasif in the Court of the District Magistrate, Nasik, who referred it for disposal to the Sub-Divisional Magistrate and the latter has called for papers from Mr. Wasif. The "Times of India" in its issue of the 7th instant has corrected its previous report.

"THE MAKERS OF MISS MAYO"

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mr. Tairsee's letter in the columns of your esteemed daily has appeared at a very opportune moment. Some believe that by appointing the Age of Consent Committee and by gathering the evidence through it, the British Government are almost violating their promise not to interfere with the religion of the people. Need we point out to them that it was the popular demand voiced forth in the Assembly rather than the Government that have brought about the investigation? And if the Government have not on their own accord appointed the Committee, is it fair to say that it is a violation of their promise? That it is not an interference with religion Mr. Tairsee has ably shown. But I humbly hold that it is not an interference at all.—Yours, etc.,

H. B. VAISHNAV.

Panalal Terraces, Bombay 7.
Sept. 10.

"KAISER-I-HIND"

PARSI NEW YEAR NUMBER

The Parsi New Year Number of the "Kaiser-i-Hind", the well-known Gujarati-English weekly of Bombay, contains over 150 pages of interesting articles on diverse subjects and attractive illustrations. "An Admiring Hindu" writing on "Parsis Through Hindu Eyes", pays a glowing tribute to the activities of Parsis in all spheres of life, and wonders why it should "show so much indifference towards the Congress politics." Mr. R. A. Gagrat, writing on "Bernard Shaw and Miss Mayo", takes the great Irish Fabian Socialist to task for being hasty in his opinion on India of which he has no personal knowledge basing his remarks on the effusions of a woman "who wrote her book after a six months' stay", in a land which is, barring Russia, as great as Europe. Mr. K. F. Nariman writes on "Parsis and Politics" in his customary plain-speaking style, referring to the step-motherly treatment meted out to the Parsi community by a "foreign Government", evidently because it does not believe in being vociferously clamorous. Mr. M. K. Patel writes on "Parsis and Nehru Report". Mr. K. R. Mehta gives readers real pleasure in his article "Pleasure and the Parsi." Dr. Bharucha writes on "Leonardo da Vince". Mr. D. J. Irani's article on "True Parsi Character" is worth perusal. The Gujarati section also contains instructive articles. Great pains have indeed been taken by Mr. Heerjibehedin in turning out this number on which he deserves to be congratulated.

CHOLERA IN BOMBAY PRESIDENCY

The situation on September 9 was as follows:—

In the Presidency proper, East Khandesh District reports 54 attacks and 40 deaths; while West Khandesh has 7 cases and one death. Nasik District returns 15 cases and 5 deaths while Thana has one death only with no fresh attack. Jalgaon and Parola towns have each reported 2 deaths with one and three attacks respectively; while Sindkheda returns one case and one death. Bijapur which has been newly affected returns one case and one death.

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—:o:—

"Untouchability Is A Wrong Against God and Man"

SETH JAMNALAL BAJAJ'S APPEAL TO TEMPLE TRUSTE

Seth Jamnalal Bajaj, Secretary, Anti-Touchability Sub-Committee of the Indian National Congress, sends us the following appeal to all the Trustees of Hindu temples:—

"You are probably aware that the Indian National Congress has appointed a separate Committee this year for making special efforts for the removal of untouchability. The work has obviously to be done by the Hindus and the Congress resolution is explicit on the point. In these days of rapid advance in material sciences, while world is shrinking fast, India has constantly to be weighed in the scale of nations as a single indivisible unit, and when an evil within the fold of a community, apart from its inherent justice, becomes a nuisance to its neighbours and a reproach to the entire nation, it is only appropriate you will agree, that the Premier National Institution such as the Congress should interest itself in it and help the community concerned to achieve its speedy elimination.

TRAGEDY AND A RIDDLE

Untouchability among the Hindus is no ordinary evil. That community, known throughout the world's history for its religious toleration and its most catholic culture, should have established and maintain for centuries, and should still countenance in the name of Religion, a social code, which brands for life human-beings as unworthy of ordinary intercourse and capable of polluting others by mere touch or sight, is a tragedy and a riddle that baffles every right-minded Indian to-day.

You have only to visualise the spirit of the Hindu Scriptures and the whole of its culture through centuries, to perceive that such a treatment of those, lower in the social scale, and who are in fact termed the "Younger Brothers" by the Dharmashastras, is most reprehensible. It must be unnecessary for me to tax you with a host of Sanskrit texts in support of my contention. Suffice it to say that it is now a matter beyond dispute that the system of untouchability, whatever may be its origin or former justification, is now only a social usage fossilised and hardened into rank inhumanity, that is usurping the place of intelligent religious conviction and conduct.

If we turn to tradition, we find even less justification for anything like untouchability. The Hindu tradition, founded on Vedic and Scriptural lore and nurtured by the most dynamic teachings of Kabir, Gaurang, Jnaneshwar, Eknath, Tukaram, Narsimha Mehta and a whole galaxy of Dravidian saints, not only broke the barriers in social intercourse between man and man but emphatically repudiated and positively set their face against any such cruel distinctions.

LAW OF KARMA WILL WRECK VENGEANCE UPON US.

It is an irony of fate that such glorious inheritance notwithstanding, we should have come to treat to-day one-third of our own kith and kin, as Pariahs worthy of treatment which we may not mete out even to dogs or to domesticated animals. Our weavers, our artisans, our sweepers and scavengers, who are the real toilers of the land and the producers of national wealth, who help to keep us clean and healthy and fit for life's vocations—to these our benefactors, meek and lowly 'little brothers' we deny social and civic rights—protection, knowledge, intercourse everything that makes life worth living. No wonder, if under the inexorable law of Karma, we are in turn ourselves treated the world over as Pariahs and Untouchables.

But the evil consequences of this sin do not end here. The manifest injustice, underlying such treatment and the humiliation it involves for the victim, expose him to unrighteous influences outside and make of him a disintegrated factor. This not only does an enormous harm to the community itself but it corrodes the social foundations of the entire nation. You have no doubt read, how movements and counter-movements are launched and conducted with these unfortunate "Young Brothers" of the Hindus and pawns and targets and how it has sown in recent years seeds of unending bitterness and discord among our prominent communities; how some of the most responsible and respected leaders of the communities have suggested and discussed elaborate schemes of converting these 'untouchables' to their respective faiths for non-religious and sometimes even unworthy considerations.

A PLEA FOR TOLERANCE.

With the modern growth of ideas, with the efforts of the reforming sections from amongst the Hindus themselves and as a consequence of general self-consciousness born of the great awakening that has come upon the land during the last decade, the Untouchables themselves are slowly beginning to feel their plight and demand better treatment as a matter of birth right. You even find them sometimes overshooting the mark. You have perhaps read in the newspapers that certain Untouchables of a locality in Berar issued some time ago what was described as a general ultimatum to the local Hindu community, that unless the class Hindus accorded them equal treatment in the shape of free access to schools, water-wells and temples, they would discard Hindu religion and embrace another faith in a body. A few individual did indeed carry out the threat before the Hindus relented and more than met their demands. Such excesses, I venture to submit, where they are spontaneous, should be viewed as indications of their attempt at self-assertion so natural to a sudden self-consciousness and need not exasperate us. They are bound to happen for a time, when centuries- old shackles are being broken and a gospel of freedom is broadcasted all round.

All this must be painful and humiliating to you as it should be to very good Hindu. The remedy however lies in our own hands. We must admit these "Little Brothers" of ours in the social fold without reservation. The barest justice requires us to let them draw from the village well drinking water, to let their children have the same benefit of learning the three R's at the village school as our own and to fling open for them the temples of God that are open to the rest of the Hindus. There is neither grace nor wisdom in so doing. We have got to take these unfortunate brethren of ours to our bosom and befriend them in all humility as a matter of penance for all our sins of omission and commission.

NO ONE IS UNWORTHY OF NARAYAN'S GRACE

To you, a custodian of the Hindu religion and trustee, not of its monuments in brick and mortar only but of its true import and dignity, I have ventured to address this appeal. It is Mandir which has been to the Hindu throughout centuries the repository of all his religious and social idealism. It is blasphemy for him to look upon or think of any living being as inferior or unworthy of Narayan's grace. It is one of the proudest legacies left to us by our great saints—most of whom by the bye came from lower classes not excluding untouchables—that we shall consider no human being as inferior to us. It would, therefore, be a belated performance of duty for you to throw open the temple under your charge to the so-called 'untouchables.'

I shall be thankful if you will let me know what action you propose taking on my appeal to you.

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Esplanade Road
General Manager R. J. DUFF

PROPAGANDA AGAINST MR. HAJI'S BILL

(Continued from page 6.)

tish interests often against those of India. The interests of Indian revenue were practically sacrificed. The Indian cotton manufactures, which did not compete with foreign goods, were burdened with an excise duty, which would obstruct legitimate and desirable development of the industry. However great may be the financial and industrial needs of the country, no fiscal measures that were likely to offend any powerful interests in England could be adopted in India. No duty however unobjectionable on fiscal grounds could be levied in India, if it was even supposed to affect any British industry. Infant industries of India, at least, deserving of help and encouragement, if not entitled to the fostering care of the State, in order to reduce pauperism, were to be obstructed by an Excise duty, if they possessed the remotest chance of competing with British manufactures. In short, the fiscal policy of India during this period (1882-96) as before, was regulated not in the interests of Indian manufactures but in those of British manufactures. As usual, Indian interests were subordinated to British or Imperial interests.

PREPOSTEROUS DEMANDS.

Curiously enough, Manchester gave up from 1894 her disguise of "Free Trade" and frankly and solely pressed the interests of her own industry on the British Government. It is isposible to overlook this hard and hideous fact that the political pressure of Manchester was, above all, the main factor as before in influencing the tariff changes in 1894 and 1896. When we continuously observe how political pressure from Manchester and Lancashire was, from time to time, brought to bear upon the Home Government or the Government of India sometimes in the guise of humanity, sometimes in avowed selfishness, sometimes under the cover of a certain theory, but always in the direction of advancing their own interests to the detriment of those of India and when we realise that their demands thus pressed were practically being carried out, we are naturally tempted to establish a causal connection between them. Manchester at every point has been treated with an unjustifiable excess of consideration. Yet, every time she assumed an air of injured innocence, complained of unequal treatment and practically demanded that the fiscal policy of India should be regulated with a sole eye to her particular interests and desires. Many of her demands were as preposterous and unreasonable as the concessions granted by the Government of India to her were extravagant. She could never have dreamt of asking for such concessions from other foreign countries which she extorted from India. In short, against these strong powerful influences in England equity and reason in the Indian Tariff legislation counted for nothing."

(To Be Continued.)

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B.C.

What the People Say

IS SPRIRITUALISM A SCIENCE ?

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I have received by last mail the following letter from Mr. Kraus, the Editor of "Science and Invention" regarding the Follies and Frauds of Spiritualism. You were good enough to publish my letters before; so I hope you will grant me the same indulgence once more:—

NEW YORK, July 17, 1929.

"Good for you! You should challenge spiritualism, not only in your country, but anywhere else it ever appears For some reason or other spirits seems to find England and several other places in Europe a very wonderful field for exhibiting their powers. Sometimes an ordinary banana skin will be taken and placed on a person's head and made to indicate ectoplasm! Other times veils will be used.

So far, we have examined hundreds of mediums in America and there is no doubt but that mediums in this country are as great as any that ever existed in Europe. We have always found that these mediums were fraudulent. No one occasion have we had one single genuine spirit manifestation that would ever cause one to wonder. We have sat for hours in the dark for one genuine method. We have attended all forms of seances, and on occasions photographed the mediums at their work. We have a picture of one medium showing her caught with the trumpet in her hand. Another medium, none other than Nino Pecorraro, who we investigated previously, was actually caught in the act of having slipped his bond, and he can be seen with his hand appearing through the curtains, and his arm extending for a distance of its entire length, while he is trying to reach a tambourine. Unfortunately the flashlight went off too quick for him.

In ordinary spirit photographs, taken by aid of a flashlight, if the medium herself knows how to act and how rapidly to move, it is quite difficult to get a good photo that will show details of either features or hands that may be operating any particular piece of mechanism, such as a tambourine a bell or other device. This is because the shutter of the camera is left opened, and the flashlight is ordinarily too slow. However, if the camera is so arranged that it will snap a picture 1/100 of a second, and both the camera and the flashlight tied together so that pressing the button will set off the flashlight and a second or less later will snap the shutter of the camera, perfect views of a medium in action can always be obtained. The arrangement is very simple. The Pan holding the flashlight powder is connected to a piston. This piston operates in a tube. The far end of the tube then connects by means of a hose, with the regular camera release. Thus, when the flashlight goes off, there is a reaction. This reaction compresses the gas and operates the shutter at the moment that the flashlight is at its maximum intensity.

As far as we have been able to determine, there is no statement of truth in the magazine which you sent up regarding the spirit photographs and spiritualism.

We urge you to look in the next issue of "Science and Invention" magazine where we challenge the famous American medium, John Slater. Mr. Slater purports to read messages in sealed envelopes. We came to this meeting of the New York Spiritualist Assembly where he was demonstrating his effects, and, were prepared with a message in a sealed envelope. We asked him to read the contents thereof. In one hand we held this message, in the other a check for dol. 21,000. Needless to say he did not read the message. He cannot do anything supernatural anymore than you or I.

Our reward for Telepathy still holds. There has been no concrete test of telepathy and no one has as yet been able to give a scientific demonstration thereof."

Seeing that Bombay's greatest Spiritualists' Guide, Philosopher and Friend—none other than our Mr. V. D. Rishi, has been holding "At Homes" of necessity on the earthly plane—may be they had invited some Spirits also—this letter will certainly be interesting to some of the "There- may -be- something- in-it" Members of the Indian Spiritualists' Society and others.

Again as there is a mention of not a small sum of 21,000 Dollars as reward, it may not be out of place to mention that if any Reader has any doubts as to the credit of the Publishers of "Science and Invention", I can get satisfactory references from the American Consul and the American Banks here. I mention this as rather a "smart" Solicitor friend of mine had the cheek to question the credit and bona fides of the Publishers! So now that the credit of the party is quite sound and the 21,000 dollars is fact, is it too much to expect some really "powerful" medium to come forward and collect the same? Just look at the enormous good one can do with all that money—an "At Home" specially for Spirits, a trip to Europe to attend the WORLD'S Spiritual Conference, shaking hands with Sir Oliver Lodge and Sir Arthur Conon-Doyle, no more asking for Rs. 2/- per answering the whereabouts of the departed. It's worth seriously considering about Let us hope the coy ones will come out of their shell!

At the risk of repeating myself, I should like to state that my challenge to Mr. Rishi, Dr. Alvaro and all the other lesser or greater Spiritualists still remain unaccepted. Under the circumstances, when those who are considered to be the Spiritual Heads and Comforters of the countless million bereaved, put forward childish excuses, would it be unreasonable for one to arrive at a conclusion none too flattering to the Spiritualists in general, to say it in the mildest of terms?—Yours, etc.

D. R. D. WADIA.
7, Marine Lines,
Bombay, Sept. 4.

THE YOUTH AND SARDA BILL

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—From the incidents of the debate on Sarda's Bill it appears that the orthodox element is threatening to guard the chains which keep the Indian womanhood in physical and moral bondage.

One likes to know what youth will do if the Bill falls through. Will they allow the obsolete Hindu and Muslim customs to mar the vitals of our future generation the mothers to remain stunted?

What happens when evolution is checked? The young men and young women who feel the ills of the early marriage must denounce that phase of Hinduism and Mahomedanism which keeps the women in bondage and thus allows an unrestrained license to gross men. They must withdraw their support from the obsolete Hinduism and Mahomedanism and let it run the risk of falling to the ground itself by opposing the Bill. Youth should at least save its own self-respect by rejecting all marriages under the age of 20 and 17 respectively for boys and girls.

When we see that quite a number of girls in Hindu and Muslim society live unmarried beyond the age prescribed by the committee, then why do the orthodox say that Hinduism and Mahomedanism will be destroyed if their girls remained unmarried after the age of 14? All those who have not married before the prescribed age are no more Hindus and Mahomedans according to orthodox people. Join the ranks of those and build up new Hinduism and new Mahomedanism upon the ruins of old. If your common sense tells you it is wrong to marry a child then denounce early marriage strongly. This is my humble appeal.—Yours, etc.,

HUMANITY.

BARBARIANISM IN HANGING GARDENS

—:o:—

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—A friend of ours, a well-known athelete of this place narrated to us, some time ago, what appeared to be a tragic comic incident:—A Pathan park-man had had two of his front-teeth knocked out by a Parsi youth who found himself obstructed in the pursuit of a legitimate and admirable aspiration namely, sprinting—practice in the dusk on the ground of the Hanging Gardens. The case was taken to the Police Court and the youth was fined although the Magistrate, we were told, conceded the right of sprinting practice to the public.

We were naturally, sorry for the poor Pathan whom, moreover, we love as a picturesque type. He is a very tall, lank gentleman looking like a retired cavalryman. We fancy he carries a couple of bullets in his thighs or legs: at any rate his gait suggests it. He is funny. He dyes his hair. And his eyes make us believe that we are potential thieves of the beautiful dahlias although our character as very honest, respectable citizens and asthetes remains unimpeachable.

We deplored, all the same, his loss of teeth, that is to say, till yesterday. Now, we publicly rejoice in it and our only wonder is that human nature has at all tolerated the existence of his remaining teeth, after what we saw with our own eyes yesterday.

This gentleman seems to entertain quite original of dangerous notions about his official duties. He goes all over the place poking visitors very viciously and suddenly with his walking-stick if they are found reclining on the lawn where people sit when the place is full. He gives no warning; he just pounces on the unwary pleasure-seekers and swims away with his diabolical gait.

May we now request you, Sir, to give publicity to this letter with a view to conveying a fair warning to the Municipal authorities in regard to the responsibility involved in their employees rather frightful, violent methods? As a lover of peace and order, Sir, you will agree with us that it is the duty of the Municipal authorities to warn visitors to this place against the latter's behaviour before a park-man is empowered to practise physical violence.—Yours, etc.,

"TWO SOJOURNERS".
Bombay, Sept. 9.

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every truck or bus owner can have the smoothness, power and long life of the **SIX**
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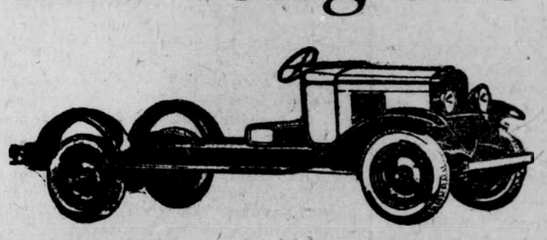

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EVERY MONTH

1st prize Rs. 1,000	5 each Rs.100			
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3rd " " 400	20 " " 25			
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are offered to popularise our well renowned (Registered) 'Yakuti Rasayan,' a wonderful tonic for General Weakness, Debility, Low vitality and loss of strength. A few days use produces fresh blood and strength and increases weight by 10lbs in one month. sold in pills.

Re. One a phial Rs. 5 - for 6 phials, (Month's use)

S-M-A	S-M-A
D-L-I	L-H-R-

In this puzzle you see four lines of letters. Fill in the missing letters so that each line spells a well known town in India, send the solved puzzle (on a separate paper) together with money for the required number of Phials (Postage and V. P. P. charges extra from those who will not send money with the puzzle.) Prizes will be distributed amongst the successful competitors. One number will be issued for each phial.

SANJIVNI PHARMACEUTICAL WORKS,
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Each paper you take leaves the next ready Semi-transparent Absolutely pure. Crisp as a Bank-note but thin as gossamer. Zig-Zag makes a better cigarette more easily.
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Growing is a trying business. All the organs and members of the young body are clamouring at once for nutrition. Very often the ordinary diet—though ample in quantity—is insufficient in the special food elements required by growing children.

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You can make quite sure that your child *is* getting the right kind of nutrition if you give him Virol. For Virol is a scientific combination of the most nourishing foods in the most digestible form.

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NAROLINA SYRUP
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Excellent preparation of Phosphorus and Calcium. For these medicines Gold Medal and Certificates have been awarded by National Exhibition of Chemistry of Turin (Italy) and well-known Hospitals & Doctors.
Sole Agents for—
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THE ORIENTAL TEXTILE TRADING Co., Ltd.,
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Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

ADULTRATION OF GHEE

—:o:—

CORPORATION CONSIDERS QUESTION OF FIXING UNIFORM STANDARD OF PURITY

—:o:—

The Bombay Municipal Corporation at its meeting held on Monday, considered the report of the Public Health Committee regarding draft rules framed by Government under the Bombay Prevention of Adultration Act, 1925, for checking audultration of ghee, butter, etc.

The Municipal Analyist on examining the grievances of the local ghee merchants found that genuine samples of Porbunder ghee did not conform to the standard fixed in Government Act.

FIXING UNIFORM STANDARD FOR GHEE.

In view of the difficulty thus encountered in fixing a uniform standard for ghee coming from various places, the Municipal Commissioner was of opinion that no standard should at all be fixed, and the onus of proving ghee coming from any source to be genuine should be thrown on the vendor in each particular case on which a prosecution was lodged. He had, therefore, suggested that a re, should be sent to Government accordingly and submitted a draft of the reply.

The Committee approved this draft and recommended that the President be requested to address Government in terms of the draft reply and that the ghee merchants and their association be informed of the orders passed.

Dr. S. P. Mehta moved that the draft reply be adopted and forwarded to Government.

AMENDMENT.

Mr. B. T. Desai moved an amendment modifying the last paragraph of the reply as follows:

"Government may therefore be pleased to reconsider the proposed ghee test. One solution seems to be not to prescribe any standard at all. The Government should however be requested to engage the services of experts to investigate the matter further."...

The amendment was carried by a large majority.

THE WEATHER

—:o:—

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING

POONA, Sept. 10.

The unsettled conditions overhead Bay of Bengal are becoming unimportant. Monsoon is active in Upper Burma, Assam, Bengal Bihar and Orissa and Central Provinces. Rainfall has been nearly general in Assam, Bengal and Kumaon Hills; local in Burma, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, East Central Provinces, Konkan; while a few falls have occurred in Orissa, West Central Provinces.

Chief amounts of rainfall:—Kyankpyu three inches; Akyab two; Myitkyina one and a half; Cox's Bazaar and Dinajpur three; Tezpur and Bogra two; Jessore one and a half, Sibsagar, Dhubri; Darjeeling, Chittagong, Narayangonj, Berhampore, Sambalpur and Hazaribagh one Nagpur three; Chanda one.

Forecast:—Rainfall is likely to decrease in South Bengal and increase in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and extend in Lower Burma.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Rainfall is likely to be locally heavy in Assam, Bengal and Bihar during the next 24 hours.

Earthquake reports:—Two earthquake shocks each of slight intensity at its origin about 2,300 miles away were recorded by Bombay seismographs at nine hours four minutes on Monday 9th September and zero hour thirty-two minutes on Tuesday, 10th September respectively.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending at a.m. of 10/9/1929.

Barometer (corrected to 32 deg.F) at 8 a.m. 29.810 inches (.014 above normal).

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus. 015.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 74.4 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 86.8 degrees (1.8 above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 75.0 degrees (0.5 below normal.

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 88 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 9 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 185 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 26.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. to 10) .9

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.00 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 1.15 inches.

Earthquake Report:—Two earthquake shocks, both of slight intensity and apparently having the same origin about 2,300 miles away were were recorded by the seismographs in the Colaba observatory at 9 hours 4 minutes yesterday and 0 hours 32 min. this morning respectively

KARWAR NOTES

—:o:—

CONTEST OVER SCHOOL BOARD CHAIRMANSHIP

(From Our Correspondent.)

KARWAR, Sept. 5.

The election of its Chairman at the first meeting of the new School Board on Saturday last was again involved in a hitch and has been taken to the law-court. The candidates were Mr. M. D. Karki, M.L.C., and Mr. P. S. Muzumdar, a local retired teacher. Mr. Gopi as President of the "Local Authority", the D. L. B. of Kanara, was in the chair. (It will be remembered that Mr. Karki was induced to leave the presidentship of the D. L. B. to Mr. Gopi in consideration of the latter helping him to the chairmanship of the School Board and later to the Council membership for the District.) Of the fourteen members, one voted neutral, six voted for Mr. Karki and seven voted for Mr. Muzumdar. But of these last, the vote of one was objected to as invalid, because the sign of a cross indicating the vote was found to be marked on the voting-paper just behind the name of the candidate (Mr. Muzumdar), instead of in the blank space provided in front of the name. It was contended on the other side that the intention of the voter was clear enough from the position of the sign, though he (or she) may not have followed the instruction orally given by the President to place the sign in front of the name. Mr. Gopi, however, upheld the objection and ruled the vote to be "void for uncertainty". There was thus a tie, six votes being counted to each candidate. Lots being then cast, and Mr. Karki's name was drawn and so Mr. Karki was declared the Chairman of the Board. The Board then under him proceeded to elect its Vice-Chairman, and Mr. H. S. Naik, Assistant to the Government Pleader, was unanimously elected for the post.

Now Mr. Muzumdar, the unsuccessful candidate, has filed a suit against Messrs. Karki and Gopi in the Sub-Judge's Court for a declaration against the validity of the latter's ruling and the former's election

A SCHOOL GATHERING.

The authorities of the local High School are busy collecting funds and making other preparations for a social gathering of the past and present students of the school to be held on the 19th and 20th of next month. Mr. Vakil, M.A., M.Ed., Educational Inspector of this Division, has been invited to deliver the address. It is some fifteen years since the last such gathering was held, and Mr. M. S. Muzumdar, the new headmaster of the school, deserves credit for reviving this pleasant function. The programme as at present proposed by him and his colleagues for the occasion is an ambitious one, and it is to be seen how much of it they will be enabled to carry out.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay have received the following quotations by cable from their London agents.

Millar's Timber and Trading Co. Ord.	0 11 6
London Tin Syndicate ord.	3 0 0
Nundydroog Co. Ord.	0 17 0
Associated Electrical Industries Ord.	2 6 0
Attock Oil	2 18 9
Associated Portland cement	1 7 6
Underground Electrical Railways	1 3 6
Electric supply Corpn	2 14 0
Shia Viscosa	0 19 4½
Beira Railways	1 3 0
Calico Printers	1 1 9
Marconi International Marine	3 0 0
Rhodesian and General Asbestos Corpn	5 8 9
James Finlay Ord.	5 2 0
General Elec. Ord	3 1 9
London and Thames Haven Old Wharves	4 1 3
West Rand Consolidated Mines	0 7 9
International Rys. of C. Ameria Ord.	doll. 47
Malayalam Plantations	1 13 6
British Burma Petroleum	0 6 9
Soudan Plantations Syndicate	2 16 10½
Margarine Union	6 1 3
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	0 9 7½
African Asbestos Trust	0 16 10½

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12 Kt. Rolled Gold Plated
FANCY & STRONG WRIST WATCH.
Best Swiss make, very good timekeeper, made specially to our order.

Fitted with high class movement, in new design GOLD PLATED case. A most beautiful watch to present, kept in Velvet lined box with Art Silk wrist band.

Guaranteed for two years.
Original Price Rs.12. HALF PRICE Rs.6
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Seth Haji Issuf Mahomed Sulleman Botawala Charities.

Abstract of Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1926.

Capital and Liabilities.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Capital	21,85,915	2	8
Reserves	8,21,533	7	10
Tenants' Deposits	13,342	7	6
Charities and Expenses unpaid	6,227	11	3
Due to Sundries	1,060	2	8
Difference in Books	0	5	4
Total Rupees	30,28,079	5	3

Property and Assets.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Immovable Properties (at Cost Price)	22,56,404	10	5
Furniture, Pots, Pans, etc., at Cost Price less depreciation	6,012	8	0
Outstanding Rents	33,092	1	9
Expenses prepaid	10,768	11	6
Payments on account of Buildings under repairs and under reconstruction	2,72,740	5	9
Charity payments on account of repairs to, and erection of Masjids, etc.	44,547	13	3
Sundry Advances	4,145	6	6
Balance at Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	37,388	8	5
Amount in Hand	1,842	2	5
Cash with Rander Office	3,302	9	3
Sundry Deposits	1,272	0	0
Five years 6 per cent Government of India Bonds of the face value of Rs. 3,50,000 at Cost Price	3,51,312	8	0
Interest accrued on above bonds	5,250	0	0
Total Rupees	30,28,079	5	3

Abstract of Income and Expenditure from 1st January 1926 to 31st December 1926.

Expenditure.

	Rs.	as.	p.
To Charity Payments	75,610	4	11
To Management Expenses, etc.	11,353	15	6
To Stamps, Postage, Telegrams, Railway fares, Law Expenses and Interest credited to other Funds etc.	27,285	3	8
To Balance transferred to Reserve Accounts as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay, for Management of the Charities	1,01,776	13	10
Total Rupees	2,16,026	5	11

Income.

	Rs.	as.	p.
By Net Rents of Immovable Properties, etc.	1,95,026	5	11
By Interest on Security	21,000	0	0
Total Rupees	2,16,026	5	11

CHANDABHOY & JASSOOBHOY
Auditors.
SAIYED MAHOMEDRAZA MAHOMEDHUSAN,
Secretary.

A. U. BOTAWALA, Managing Trustee
M. A. MULLA,
HAJI ISMAIL HAJI IBRAHIM DUDHA.
EBRAHIM USUF BOTAWALA
Trustees.
Mr. EBRAHIM USUF BOTAWALA has not signed the accounts as he is out of India now.

Abstract of Balance Sheet as at 31st December 1927.

Capital and Liabilities.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Capital	21,13,717	11	8
Reserves	8,59,505	3	11
Tenants' Deposits	14,708	8	6
Charities and Expenses unpaid	48,740	12	6
Due to Sundries	1,079	2	8
Difference in Books	0	4	8
Total Rupees	30,37,751	11	11

Property and Assets.

	Rs.	as.	p.
Immovable Properties (at Cost Price)	22,56,455	14	5
Furniture, Pots, Pans, etc., at Cost Price less depreciation	6,030	0	0
Outstanding Rents	33,519	9	6
Expenses Prepaid	5,884	10	0
Payments on account of Buildings under repairs and under reconstruction	2,81,955	4	0
Charity payments on account of repairs to and erection of Majids, etc	2,902	14	6
Sundry Advances, Municipal Refund, etc.	7,448	11	0
Balance at Imperial Bank of India, Bombay	27,976	5	6
Amount in Hand	4,647	11	11
Cash with Rander Office	2,560	4	3
Sundry Deposits	1,359	0	0
4 per cent of Government of India Loan of the face value of Rs. 4,25,000 at Cost Price	4,00,828	2	0
Interest accrued on above Loans	7,083	5	4
Total Rupees	30,37,751	11	11

Abstract of Income and Expenditure from 1st January 1927 to 31st December 1927.

Expenditure.

	Rs.	as.	p.
To Charity Payments	1,71,396	3	9
To Management Expenses, etc.	12,478	10	5
To Stamps, Postage, Telegrams, Railway Fares, Law Expenses, and Interest credited to other Funds, etc.	19,931	5	3
To Balance transferred to Reserve Accounts as required by the Scheme sanctioned by the High Court of Bombay for Management of the Charities	68,746	12	6
Total Rupees	2,72,552	15	11

Income.

	Rs.	as.	p.
By Net Rents of Immovable Properties, etc.	1,81,545	0	10
Interest on Securities	18,810	8	1
Excess of payment of Charity over income	72,197	7	0
Total Rupees	2,72,552	15	11

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EBRAHIM USUF BOTAWALA,
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With financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 11 April, 2017

You can identify your Village friends easily
THE
JUPITER
INSURANCE CO.
is such a friend of yours because it belongs to India.

The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZSHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913 REGD. NO. B 1065.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY SEPTEMBER 11 1929

THE
JUPITER
Head Office is in BOMBAY and so it is prompt in attending to all your demands.

"ECONOMIC EUROPEAN FEDERATION"

M. Briand's Scheme

—:o:—

DELEGATE'S SYMPATHETIC CONSIDERATION ASSURED

Notes To Be Addressed To 27 Participating States

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva—M. Briand entertained at a luncheon representatives of 27 European States. He explained to them his idea of an economic European Federation. An exchange of views followed. M. Briand said that he would address a note to each Government fully explaining his scheme.

A communique issued after M. Briand's luncheon says that the delegates unanimously promised to consider M. Briand's proposal sympathetically and undertook to inform Government thereon. They requested M. Briand to draw up a memorandum to the European Governments who were members of the League and institute general consultation. Thereafter M. Briand was requested to prepare a summary of the views expressed, and report thereon at a future meeting during the Assembly of 1930.

M. Briand, subsequently interviewed, said if the Soviet wished to participate in the future deliberations they were welcome and added: "After all 27 States mean something, and we are not going on our knees to ask Russia to co-operate in our endeavours".

—:o:—

COAL INDUSTRY

—:o:—

INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENT URGED

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva:—At the League Assembly Mr. Graham emphasised the desirability of an International agreement regarding conditions of the coal industry and urged the League to appoint, as speedily as possible, an International conference to deal with the matter.

M. BRIAND'S SCHEME

Referring to the scheme of an economic United States of Europe Mr. Graham emphasised the necessity of mutual frankness, and said that a free exchange of products was essential to the success of the scheme. He declared that the existing coal steel and other cartels should not be used to the public detriment, and proposed that an agreement should be made for two years during which the States would undertake not to increase the present tariffs, and said that two years should be used to prepare for a conference to determine how the existing tariffs could be reduced.

ECONOMIC LINKING OF NATIONS

Mr. Graham declared that the economic machinery of the League should be used to link up the Nations economically, thereby bringing its practical message to the world. There was no country in Europe where industry could not further be improved.

Referring to the two years' Tariff holiday, he said he would like to see an International Conference summoned immediately and get it work on the matter. Regarding the attitude of Dominions, he said it must be remembered they had their own Tariff systems, but he hoped they would take their place in the movement for freer trade. This was largely a European problem but he hoped the British Empire would march substantially in the step, though he was unable to pledge any Dominion or Colonial Government, since these were separately represented on the League Assembly.

NON-PERMANENT MEMBERS

Poland has been reelected a Non-permanent Member of the League Council. Yugo-Slavia and Peru have been elected non-peramnent Members to replace the outgoing States of Rumania and Chile.—Reuter.

SIR. F. NOYCE HECKLED

—:o:—

Questions on East Africa

EVASION BY "WANTED NOTICE" TACTICS

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

In a quiet atmosphere the Legislative Assembly met to-day, the business for the day being the consideration of the Transfer of property Act, after which, time permitting, Sarda's Child Marriage Bill will be taken up. The Bill now stands a fair chance of passing into law.

Sir Frank Noyce was heckled in the course of a series of short-notice questions on East Africa, during question time in the Assembly to-day.

Pandit Hridaynath Kunzru asked when the Government proposed to give the Assembly an opportunity to discuss the Report of Sir Samuel Wilson.

Sir Frank replying said that an opportunity will be given to the Assembly to discuss the matter after the Report was published.

Sir Purshotamdas asked that as it meant that before the Delhi Session, the Assembly would not get an opportunity to discuss the Report, do Government think that His Majesty's Government will wait till the Assembly had discussed the Report.

In a further supplementary question by Mr. Rangaswami, Sir Frank Noyce was asked if the Government knew that Sir Samuel Wilson declared in East Africa that His Majesty's Government in England had already arrived at a decision on the question of the Common Roll.

Sir Frank replied that the Government of India did not receive any intimation to that effect.

He was asked further supplementary questions, but he evaded the answers by saying that he wanted notice for those questions.

ROADS COMMITTEE.

The President then announced that the following have been elected to the Roads Committee:—Messrs. M. R. Jayakar, Sykes Ganganand Sing, Azim, Ismail Khan, and Dewan Chamanlal.

Sir B. L. Mitra next moved that the Bili further to amend the Transfer of Property Act of 1882 be taken into consideration.—Free Pres.

CONTESTED CLAUSE.

Clause three of the Transfer of Property Act as amended by the Select Committee aroused keen discussion. It was to the effect that in Section 2 of the said Act the word "Hindu" and the words "Or Buddhist" should be omitted.

Mr. Aney moved an amendment to delete this clause. He was supported by Mr. Sesha Iyengar, Pandit Bhargav and Pandit Motilal Nehru who said they might retard the growth of development of Hindu Law and they could not be absolutely sure that these words were redundent.

The Law Member replying said that the purpose of every legislation was to avoid superfluity and so to secure certainty and as these words were superfluous they should be omitted.

PLACING A HINDU IN UNFAVOURABLE POSITION.

Messrs. D. F. Mullah, Jinnah and Jayakar who were members of the Select Committee stongly supported the amendment suggested by the Select Committee. Mr. Jayakar hotly contested the suggestion that the amendment might place a Hindu in an unfavourable position as opposed to the other communities.

The House dividing, Mr. Aney's amendment was thrown out by 55 to 26 votes. The House was discussing the fourth clause of the Transfer of Property Act when it adjourned till to-morrow.—Free Press.

Mr. and Mrs. T. A. Stewart and Mrs. and Miss Allison arrived at Government House Ganeshkhind on Monday.

The Depressed Classes Mission founded by the late Rai Sahib K. Ranga Rao and now managed by the Servants of India Society, celebrated the anniversary of the Mission on the 1st instant under the presidency of Mr. J. Gray, the Commissioner of Labour.

NO SPLIT IN LABOUR CABINET

—:o:—

"Daily Herald's" Denial

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The "Daily Herald" emphatically declares that report of split in the Cabinet is not true.

It understands that main business transacted at yesterday's meeting of the Cabinet was concerned with Iraq.—Reuter.

EARLIER

CABINET MEETS AFTER RECESS

—:o:—

MR. SNOWDEN AND MR. HENDERSON DISAGREE

LONDON, Sept. 9.

The Cabinet met to-day for the first time since the recess. Its most urgent business is believed to relate to Anglo-American naval conversations; but the "Evening Standard" asserts that the Cabinet is faced with a split on Mr. Henderson's announcement at Geneva that Britain is prepared to sign a treaty for financially assisting the States who are victims of aggression. It is noteworthy that there has been much hostile comment in the Conservate Press since Mr. Hendergon's decfaration which is described as a revival of the "Geneva Protocol" calculated disproportionately to burden the British taxpayer. It is all the more surprising that after Mr. Snowden's stand at the Hague the "Evening Standard" declares Mr. Snowden to be the chief Cabinet opponent of Mr. Henderson regarding this.—Reuter.

MR. GRAHAM ON ANGLO-RUSSIAN TRADE.

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Geneva—Mr. Graham interviewed regarding the prospects of improving Anglo-Russian trade, announced that the Foreign Secretary would very shortly regume, with Russian representatives, discussion of the renewal of diplomatic and other relations. There would be no doubt that economic and other trade aspects would be a very large element in the discussions. There was a general hope of agreement being reached from which largely increased trade with Russia would accrue.

LABOUR GOVT. AND INDIA

SINCERE ATTEMPT TO SOLVE THE PROBLEM

LONDON, Sept. 10.

The Punjab Association gave an "at home" to Mr. Wedgwood Benn. Mr. Benn said he had taken the unprecedented step of asking the Prime Minister to release him for 20 minutes from an important Cabinet meeting to attend the function.

Referring to the Government's attitude towards India, Mr. Benn said that in their hearts there was one desire, namely, that as long as they were charged with the conduct of those very difficult matters, to do their duty in the best possible way and in the interests of India.

Dr. Drummond Shiels said he hoped as long as he and Mr. Benn were in office it would be said of them that they really and sincerely attempted a solution of the Indian problems, which they hoped ultimately successful to accomplish with the co-operation and assistance of every section of the Indian community.—Reuter.

—:o:—

VICEROY DONATES RS. 1,000.

The following telegram has been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay from His Excellency the Viceroy:—

"I am sending you one thousand rupees towards the fund you are raising for the relief of those who have suffered from the disastrous floods in Sind I trust that your appeal will meet with a ready response from all classes."

MAHATMAJI AT BHOPAL

—:o:—

Praises Nawab for Simplicity of Life

"PRINCES' RULE CAN BE A BLESSING TO INDIA"

(From Our Correspondent.)

BHOPAL, Sept. 10,

Mahatma Gandhi addressed a monster meeting to-day in Bhopal. The audience was estimated to be more than 10,000. The meeting was presided over by Raja Oudh Narain Bisarya, Law Member of the State.

After a purse for Khadi work was presented by local workers Mahatmaji made a very impressive speech. He thanked His Highness the Nawab for his kind invitation and said that the love of the Ruler and the people of Bhopal had brought him there.

MAHATMAJI'S SURPRISE.

He gave expression to his agreeable surprise at witnessing the extreme simplicity of the Ruler's life. "On seeing your Ruler's simplicity", said Mahatmaji, "I was reminded of the simplicity of the great Umar and I congratulate the people of Bhopal on having such a Ruler. It has always been my conviction that the rule of the Indian Princes can be as great a blessing to our country as any democratic form of Government. I have always stood for Ram Raj which is God's Raj."

WHAT IS RAM RAJ.

Mahatmaji then explained what Ram Raj meant. "If we have in our Indian States God-fearing Rulers and God-fearing ruled our States would be better than all the democracies of the world." He then referred to the urgent necessity of settling Hindu-Muslim differences in the country and expressed his joy that Bhopal State was free from all taint of that malady. He emphasised his conviction that without Hindu-Muslim unity and the removal of untouchability real Swaraj was unattainable.

He then dwelt at length on the necessity of establishing the Jamia Millia firmly at Delhi as a memorial to the late Hakim Ajmal Khan Sahib who was as dear to him as his own brother. He further spoke on the utility of Khadi and appealed to the meeting to contribute to the Ajmal Jamia and the Spinners' Association funds.

A Committee has been formed to make collections for the two funds.

LINER STRIKES ROCK

PASSENGERS AND CREW SAVE

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Vigo (Spain)—The Nelson shipping liner "Highland Bride" from London to Buenos Aires struck against a rock in Lamedapoint. All sixty passengers and crew were taken off by other ships which rushed to her help in response to an S.O.S. call.

Later.—The "Highland Pride" is badly holed and is lying with its bows submerged. Most of the passengers' luggage and mails have been salved. Boats were launched and filled in a very orderly fashion. Spanish trawlers, which were summoned, towed them to the port in pouring rain.—Reuter

OIL TANKER CATCHES FIRE

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Rotterdam.—While British oiltanker "Vimeira" was being cleaned at a dry dock, oil on the water round the vessel caught fire and flames spread to the ship. Ten of the crew and dockstaff working on it are missing. Three charred bodies have been hitherto discovered.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SWEEP TICKET ON "HOTWEED" DRAWN.

WINDFALL TO A BOMBAYITE?

A partner in a big European commercial firm in Bombay is reported to have drawn Hotweed in the Calcutta Sweep of the St. Leger. Hotweed is a French horse and if he should win in the race which is to run to-day (Wednesday) he will get a prize approximating rupees three lakhs. The owner purchased the ticket through the Bombay Club, of which he is a member.

FLOODS HEADING TOWARDS KOTRI

—:o:—

Panicky Feeling in Hyderabad

POLICE AND MILITARY PATROLS ON DUTY

(From a Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD, Sept. 10.

The peak of the great flood which passed down Sukkur on the 7th instant, is expected to reach Hyderabad in a day or two more. The people are in a state of panic and feverish attempts are made both by the people and authorities to meet all eventualities. All the same a feeling of sullen despair is stamped on the face of the people at the prospect of the impending disaster.

The level of the water at Kotri is slowly rising the last gauge reading being 23.6. The bunds which have been raised five to six feet above the normal height are day and night patrolled by the police and military and lighted by incandescent lamps.

On the left bank of the river on the Kotri side some damage has been caused to bunds. The authorities expect the bunds will hold when the crest of the flood arrives however they apprehend trouble from the canals which are running through the district.

FLOODS HEADING TOWARDS KOTRI.

—:o:—

HYDERABAD (Sind), Sept. 9.

Detailed reports of devastation and havoc caused by floods and breaches in Nawabshah and Jacobabad Districts are pouring in. The conditions in these Districts appear to be distressing. Almost the whole of Kandiaro Taluka is reported to have been flooded. People in some villages have been totally cut off from communications and authorities are arranging for their evacuation. Nawabshah, Sakrand and Tharushah Talukas and Nasrat Canal Divisions have also been badly affected. The railway line at Mahrabpur-Bhiria Road and Kotlalu stations are reported to be in serious danger. The maximum flood at Bukkur has passed Sukkur and the barrage works are now declared to be free from further danger. Special patrols are reported to have been with drawn. The maximum flood has not yet reached Kotri where the river was reported to be swelling last night. Protective measures have been taken at Kotri and beyond and it is expected that the bunds will withstand high pressure of flood waters. The situation is likely to be eased by tomorrow.—A. P.

SIND FLOODS

—:o:—

MESSAGE FROM VICEROY

The following telegram from His Excellency the Viceroy has been received by His Excellency the Governor of Bombay:—

"I should be grateful if you could find an opportunity to express my deep sympathy with all those who have suffered from the disasterous floods and my admiration for the ceaseless and untiring efforts of officials of all ranks and the many volunteers to avert further calamity and to render help and assistance to the people of the flooded area."

GOVT. BULLETIN

—:o:—

Bombay, Sept. 10

The Director of Information has issued the following press communique:—

Telegraphing at 6/50 tonight (Tuesday) the Commissioner in Sind says:—Conditions are approaching normal in the Begari, Shikarpur, Ghar and Western Nara Canal divisions. The situation in the Nasrat Canal area is still extremely serious. The Mehratwah has breached on the left bank near Mehratpur railway station and the Nasrat Canal has another breach in the right bank which has submerged six more villages in Kandiaro Tajuka. Tharushah is in great danger but is not yet flooded. On the left bank of the Nasrat the flood has reached Lakha village which is flooded and many houses including the P. W. D. bungalow have collapsed. The water against the Herbert River Bund rose 14 inches in 24 hours and the freeboard is now only 2½ feet. The bund is being vigorously patrolled but there is imminent danger of a breach. The flood from the Suhrand-Dhandh breach has been held up.

On the right bank the railway is awash in several places between Budhapur and Laki and the line is no longer safe. The necessity for breaching the main line in Nawabshah District is not yet finally established.

The reading at Kotri this morning was 23 decimal 7. The maximum flood is expected there to-morrow evening.

Cholera is definitely decreasing. Only eighteen deaths have been reported during the last twenty-four hours in the whole of Sind.—A. P.

ARAB-JEWISH DISPUTE

British Govt. Attitude Explained

SIMLA, Sept. 10.

A communique from the Foreign and Political Department says:—

The following reply to several representations regarding Palestine situation which have been received from Moslem bodies in various parts of India is being issued to-day from the Foreign Office. His Majesty's Government are being kept fully apprised of the Indian Moslem sentiments on the situation in Palestine and a copy of your representation is being forwarded to His Majesty's Secretary of State.

As regards the Wailing Wall question the declared policy of His Majesty's Government is scrupulous maintenance of the historical 'status quo', i.e., protection of the ancient rights and prohibition of all innovations.

Moreover His Majesty's Government have already guaranteed preservation of the rights and interests of the Moslem population in Palestine generally, and you may rest assured that this principle stands unaltered. This policy was reaffirmed in the reply given a few days ago by His Majesty's Secretary of State for India to Mr. Suhrawardy which ran as follows:—

"The principles on which His Majesty's Government are administering their mandate are well-known and it is their intention to do all in their power within limits thus laid down to secure that interests, religious and material, of each section of population without exception are duly respected by others."—A. P.

SURAT MUNICIPALITY FAVOUS SWADESHI CLOTH

—:o:—

PRESIDENT'S PLEA FOR INTERNATIONALISM.

SURAT, Sept. 9.

The Surat Municipality, at a meeting held recently under the presidency of Dewan Bahadur Thakoram K. Mehta, passed by a majority a Resolution, recommending to the Chief Officer to purchase Swadeshi cloth for Municipal use and to give special preference to handspun and hand woven Khadi.

The President expressed his dissent from the Resolution and urged the members to develop the spirit of internationalism, quoting a familiar line from Kabir Das's poem "Sab Bhumi Gopalki" meaning "the whole universe is the Lord's". —A.P.

INDIAN MUSLIMS' SUPPORT

—:o:—

GRAND MUFTI ON PALESTINE RIOTS

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Jerusalem—The Grand Mufti, interviewed by Reuter, said that he had received telegrams from Muslims of Bombay, Delhi, Calcutta, Baghdad, and Mecca promising support and protesting against the alleged Jewish attacks upon the Holy Places and against the Balfour Declaration.

RECURRENCE OF RIOTS?

—:o:—

RECAUTIONARY MEASURES OF SURAT POLICE

SURAT, Sept. 9.

As a precaution against a recurrence of last year's communal riots, the authorities have commenced to take all necessary steps. The local Police has been reinforced by 200 Policemen, who arrived here on Friday afternoon from Dhulia, Kaira and Thana districts. The District Magistrate to-day issued orders under Section 42 of the District Police Act, prohibiting people from carrying sticks, lathies, knives or other weapons, delivering speeches in public meetings or publishing news or articles in newspapers or leaflets, which would tend to create or excite ill feeling between the communities. Further, the District Magistrate has under Section 39 (m) of the same Act, ordered that more than five persons should not gather together in the public thoroughfares, nor should they move about in batches of more than five unless they have a reasonable cause to do so. People are prohibited from taking out processions for which previous permits from the police have not been obtained or to gather to see such processions. The above orders will remain in force from 7th to 17th September, both days inclusive.—A. P.

KURU DIS ASTER CASUALTIES

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Helsingfors.—Only 26 have survived in the Kuru disaster. 126 are dead.—Reuter.

BRITAIN AND SOVIET

—:o:—

Resumption of Relations

THE PROSPECTS

LONDON, Sept. 9.

Rugby.—It is understood that M. Litxinoff's recent statemen tin Moscow on the question of resumption of Anglo-Russian relations is regarded in official quarters here as holding out prospect that a way may shortly be found for resuming conversations which were suspended on the departure from London of M. Dovgalevsky who was deputed by the Soviet Government as its Special Envoy to discuss this question. The matter is at present being considered by the British Government. —B. O. W.

IMPROVEMENT IN MILL ATTENDANCE

TUESDAY, (10th Sept.)

The Secretary, Bombay Millowners' Association, writes:—

"The attendance today has increased by 2,600 and now stands at 1,22,358."

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